

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

VOL. XIII., NO. 33.

BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1922.

1250 YEARY

JURY RETURNS OPEN VERDICT

The inquest into the death of Sam Gioia was concluded at Hillcrest last evening before Coroner Pinkney.

The principal witness of the afternoon was the little nine-year-old son of the accused, who told a straight forward story that did not seem to any further implicate his mother with the crime.

Open Prosecutor McDonald, after summing up the evidence, failed to see how the jury could return any but an open verdict as there was some doubt attached to the original statement of the woman as well as the statements of Nick Gioia and Sam Villa, all of which were to be weighed with some doubt. Although the woman confessed to having beaten the man to death, yet the doctor on examination of the body in

its somewhat advanced stage of decomposition failed to detect any bruises or punctures that would indicate violence.

The jury were charged by the coroner briefly and after retiring for eight minutes returned a verdict in which they claimed they were unable to decide from the evidence to hand as to what means Sam Gioia had come to his death.

The jury were thereupon dismissed and the inquest concluded.

We understand that Nick and Mary Gioia and Sam Villa who have been held in connection with the case, will appear before a justice of the peace to be sent up for trial before the next sitting of the criminal assizes.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Ostrum and Brown, Lethbridge, appeared in behalf of the prisoners.

Never criticize a man's clothes. He may be supporting an auto.

Town Contracts For Waterworks Extension

The regular meeting of the town council was held on Monday night, Deputy Mayor Morgan and Councillor J. A. McDonald, A. Morency, J. Angus McDonald and Wm. McVey being present.

The minutes of previous regular and special meetings were approved, as read, and the following accounts were passed for payment: W. Patterson \$59.50, Joe Kubic \$24.00, J. Lencucha \$26.00, Samuel Ennis \$73.00, C. Ponsort \$12.00, George Lang \$14, Fred Goddard \$15.00, W. A. Beebe \$62.00, E. J. Pozzi \$321.27, W. Howe \$93.00, D. A. Howe \$2.50, A. Caccioni \$6.00, R. Crayford \$5.50, Blairmore Enterprise \$53.25, J. E. Upton \$50.00, R. Gallay (refund of transient trader's license) \$50.00, W. Wolstentholme \$3.50, Metals Limited \$56.75, Blairmore Hardware Co. \$28.55, Canadian General Electric \$68.28, Northern Electric Co. \$149.10, Paul Barattelli \$5.25, West Canadian Collieries (July light) \$144.75, Alberta Government Telephone \$8.25.

A largely signed petition from residents of Madawaska and Cement Streets, praying that immediate steps be taken to change the course of a creek flowing through that locality, was read. The council deferred action pending legal advice.

It was decided to purchase two transformers and an electric current breaker.

The new building by-law received first, second and third readings and was passed. The gist of the by-law is given below and is intended principally to guard against inferior structures going up in places where there is already a good class of buildings:

By-Law No. 76, respecting the

recting, altering, repairing, or adding to and the removal of buildings, requires that it shall be the duty of every person or corporation intending to erect a building, or make repairs or alterations, to file with the town council an application for a permit, also copy of specifications and plans of proposed work. The plans shall be drawn to show the materials of which the work is to be done, thickness of walls, approximate cost, etc.

Plans shall provide for the connection with water main or sanitary system, subject to the inspection and approval of the waterworks committee or town electrician. The applicant shall remove all materials from the street as soon as the work is completed, and every person placing such materials on the streets or sidewalks of the town shall be held responsible for any and every damage arising to persons, animals or property by reason of any kind connected with such material or plant.

Any person or corporation guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable in the discretion of the judge to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days.

This by-law does not in any way affect blocks one to six, Plan 3319-1 inclusive, facing on Victoria Street, which are entirely governed by By-Law No. 64, and with which this by-law is not intended to conflict.

An agreement between the West Canadian Collieries and The Town, respecting the extension of water mains through parts of West Blairmore was next considered. This agreement provides for about 2100 feet extension to and beyond the west limit of the town and will serve several streets that up to the present have not been connected with the municipal water system. The cost of the work will be borne by the West Canadian Collieries, who will look after its maintenance, etc., until such time as the company is fully reimbursed by revenue therefrom, the Town paying interest at the rate of seven per cent. The agreement was accepted, subject to the approval of the town solicitor, with Councillor J. A. McDonald dissenting.

Councillor McDonald objected on the grounds that he felt it beyond the jurisdiction of the Council to contract for extension of water mains to beyond the town limits; also that the outlay involves an expenditure upon which the rate of the ratepayers should be taken.

A communication was received from Mr. J. A. Robinson, deputy minister of public works, in reply to a letter from the secretary-treasurer relative to the necessity for immediate construction of a bridge on Victoria Street, crossing Lyon Creek. A blue print was attached, showing proposed bridge in which 18-inch L beams with 8-inch slab reinforced with six round M.S. rods for main portion of bridge would be used, sufficient to carry an 18-ton road roller, or a load of 90 pounds to the square foot. Approximate cost of bridge \$3500.

The council by resolution instructed the deputy-minister that the Town was prepared to meet one-third of the actual cost on completion of the work.

BELLEVUE HORTICULTURAL SHOW

Bills are out announcing the fifth annual exhibition under the auspices of the Bellevue and District Horticultural and Industrial Club, to be held at Bellevue on Monday, September 4th. This year's exhibition promises to be the best yet, and may perhaps prove up to what is claim-

ed for it: "The Largest Exhibition in The West."

Prizes aggregating over fifteen hundred dollars will be awarded, considerable of which has been generously contributed by business firms and good citizens of the district. Besides the general prize list, the McKean and Union Bank cups will be competed for.

The day's outdoor programme will include a grand motor-car parade, children's sports and a grand football match between Bellevue and the famous Lethbridge "Calles." Bands will be in attendance during the day and will furnish music for a grand

dance to be given in the new Odd-fellows' hall at night.

Don't forget to reserve Monday, September the 4th, for Bellevue.

Any information desired may be obtained from President S. T. Humble or Secretary J. L. Radford.

A clash between strikers and volunteer workers occurred at Glace Bay Wednesday morning. One man named Messelin was hit on the head with a stone and painfully injured. Order was later restored.

A serious shortage of reformed re-formers is reported.

Insure Your Premium

If you will deposit in your savings account each month one-twelfth of your annual insurance premium, it will be easy to pay for your life insurance when due.

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Bellevue Branch and Safety Deposit Boxes S. J. Lamey, Acting Manager
Hillcrest, Sub to Bellevue.



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Come and look over the new lines we are receiving.

We are sure that you will find just what you want.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

Blairmore Trading Co.

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Did You Guess Yet?

Our Soap Guessing Competition closes on Saturday night, August the 19th. The purchase of One Dollar's worth of P. & G. Soap (Gold or White Naptha) 12 cakes for \$1.00 entitles you to a guess.

1st Prize—25 bars soap

2nd Prize—15 bars soap

3rd Prize—20 bars soap

In the event of a tie, prizes will be divided.

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Grape Fruit, 2 for 25c
Apples, 3 lbs for 25c
Heinz Catsup, per bottle 40c
Fairy Soap, 3 bars for 25c

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FOR SCHOOL OPENING ON 28TH

Our stock of Pencils, Scribblers, Rulers, Erasers, Pens, etc., is very complete. The boys and girls will need Shoes and Hosiery and here is where you save money on these purchases.

Special Reduction of 20 cents on the Dollar on all Boys' and Girl's Shoes. These include Leckie Soldier Boy and Chum and Hurlbutt Brands, also White Canvas, Rubber and leather sole Slippers and Sneakers.

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See Window

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W. J. BARTLETT, PUBLISHER

Blairmore, Alta., Tues., Aug. 17, 1922

INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS

Notification of important amendments to the Income Tax have recently been given out. The amendments were passed during the closing hours of the recent session of the federal house.

Becoming effective on January 1, 1922, a person will be allowed \$300.00 exemption for each child in future instead of \$200.00 as in previous years. Another amendment allows exemption for a dependent daughter or sister of any age.

The question of travelling expenses and their exemption from income tax is dealt with fully. The amendment states that "in quoting the entire amount for meals and lodging, while away from home in the pursuit of any trade or business, such amounts are to be allowed exemption in future."

The amendments, while effective from January 1 last, will only become operative when the returns for 1922 are made next year.

A POOL THERE WAS

A fool there was and he wanted to know (even as you and I) the things the future had to bestow, the business in store, as well as the woe in heaven above and on earth below (even as you and I).

And the truth of it was that a fool he was, for he went on his own accord, he listened to doze and absorb the doze and decided business was bad.

A Fool there was who was so misled (even as you and I) that he got it into his foolish head that he needn't work 'cause business was dead (even as you and I).

So he sat around when on work should be bound and he tried not to sell one iota, and the company was bugs for ever giving him a quota.

So, the nut nutted on with his foolish game (even as you and I); he'd sit all night by the candle flame and fool with the dame of a crazy name and the way he was fooled was a downright shame (even as you and I).

Oh, the days that are lost and the nights that are lost and the time we cannot cash in on: while we play with the game instead of making our name in the sales history of this fair domain — and call it depression! — Good Times

THE SMALL-TOWN BARBER

My barber is a pleasant man
He stands and talks to me,
Confiding many a secret plan
And many a hope and fear,
And sometimes absent-mindedly
He slices off my ear.

He knows each horse for miles around
He knows their owners too
And hails them with a startling sound
Whenever they pass by;
Then taking up his talk anew,
Rubs lather in my eye.

He is a fount of homely wit,
He spreads infectious glee
'Mongst those philosophers who sit
Forever 'round the place.
Of course each joke means this to me
More gashes on my face.

One eye is on the cuckoo game
One eye is on the door,
He leaves me wounded, blind and maim
But I could sit all day—
All heedless of my dripping gore—
He talks in such a pleasant way.
—Exchange.

It may sound foolish, but a live wire is never buried in debt.

HILLCREST LADIES' PLAY FOOTBALL

In a game of football at Hillcrest last Thursday evening the single ladies proved themselves an even match for their more fortunate opponents. The game was witnessed by hundreds of admirers, all the spectators and monies in town being brought into commission by the gentlemen who were apparently interested in the high and effective kicking. One of the spectators reasonably remarked that: "Blairmore may boast of knockers, but Hillcrest has all the kickers." Some very interesting and amusing stunts were pulled off, and it repeatedly happened that the rest of the anatomy could not hold back against the force and weight of the limb that ventured to intercept the ball. Once we were called upon to untie a lady's too that got stuck behind her ear and entangled in her hair's net. Special mention of any but the goalkeepers would be unfair. Mrs. McVicar for the "Marriels" and Miss Emery for the "Singles" could well have the boys of the male eleven's pointers in goal keeping, for they held the score down to one-one.

The tears were made up as follows: Marrieds: Mrs. McVicar, goal; Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Draper, full-backs; Mrs. Hagerty, Mrs. Conkey, and Mrs. Mansell, half-backs; Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Howcroft, Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Royle, forwards. Singles: Miss Emery, goal; Miss Stobbs, Miss Fox, full-backs; Miss Foster, Miss Price, Miss O'Dell, half-backs; Miss Ryan, Mrs. Bell, Miss Jennings, Miss Pender, Mrs. McCulloch and Miss Mansell, forwards.

The same teams staged an exhibition game on the Blairmore athletic grounds last evening, with the following result—2 to 2. This game, too, was witnessed by a record crowd and was highly interesting.

Following the game, a dance was held at the opera house.

The Government's Conversion Scheme

The attention of the holders of the five and a half per cent war loan bonds maturing December 1, 1922, is directed to the offer of the Minister of Finance to renew the loan on favorable terms. The last Canadian loan was placed in New York at a satisfactory price. The Minister is making his present financial operation entirely a domestic one by offering to exchange the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing the same rate of interest, running for either five years or ten years as the bondholder may prefer. A further inducement to the investor is that he receives a bonus of one month's interest.

The terms offered are decidedly favorable to the investor and it is probable that a large part of the maturing loan will be renewed. Arrangements for the exchange of the bonds can be made at any branch of the chartered banks. Holders who do not wish to reinvest will be paid in cash on the last December.

CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS BUILDS CONCENTRATOR

One of the biggest advances in the history of mining in the East Kootenay since the big Sullivan Mine was announced in Montreal recently, with the statement that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, is commencing work right away on the Sullivan concentrator, between Marysville and Kimberly.

The new concentrator will have a capacity of about 1,500 tons, and is expected to cost in the neighborhood of a million and a half dollars. Electric power will be used from the Bull River plant of the East Kootenay Power Company.

Not only will the operation of the new mill mean that the output from the Sullivan will be enlarged, but that other properties of the company will also be increased, with the additional facilities that will be released at Trail for the handling of those ores

ANNUAL MEETING OF UNION CHURCH

The annual meeting of the congregation of the Union Church was held last night at 8 o'clock.

Mr. J. E. Upton, chairman of the board of stewards, occupied the chair and submitted a financial statement, which on the whole was encouraging.

The total receipts for the current year amounted to \$5,346.33, while the disbursements amounted to \$5,395.65, including a deficit of some two hundred dollars that appeared in last year's annual statement.

A few comparisons may be of interest, showing that in almost every branch, the financial showing for the year 1921-22 was healthier than for the previous year. Envelope collections for 1922 amounted to \$1325.75, as against \$1078.55 for 1921. Plate collections \$570.50 in 1922 as against \$384.95 in 1921—total increase \$432.45. In the year ending June 30th, 1922, the Ladies Aid contributed \$403.45, as against \$320.50 in 1921—increase of \$82.95.

Report from the Sunday School was also encouraging, showing a substantial balance at credit and an average attendance for the year of about 145.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, held July 4th, 1921, were approved, as were also those of a meeting of July 10th, 1921.

The election of officers for the en-

suing year resulted as follows:

The Session—S. Caspman, F. M. Pinkney, D. McKay.

Stewards—Allan Hamilton, W. H. Chappell, F. M. Thompson, W. J. Bartlett, J. R. Smith, A. M. Elliott and J. E. Upton.

The Quarterly Official Board consists of the above, plus the choir leader and officers of the various organizations connected with the church.

Votes of thanks and appreciation were accorded the choir leader and organist, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith, respectively and the choir; also to the Ladies' Aid.

Towards the close of the meeting refreshments were served by the ladies.

WALLINGER, CONSERVATIVE, WINS CRANBROOK ELECTION

CRANBROOK—Wallinger, the Conservative candidate, was elected to the British Columbia legislature here Tuesday by a majority of over 200 in one of the keenest elections that has been held in this province in years. With the returns almost complete the vote stood Wallinger 1,005, Taylor 781.

The vacancy in the riding was caused by the resignation of Dr. King, at present minister of public works in the Dominion government, who previously had been a member of the B. C. government.

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Scientists Believe That It Will Be Possible To Produce A Cold Light

"Human glowworms" are found now and then, according to biologists engaged in the search for "cold light" from animal sources. These animal sources may be the chief commercial light of the future, as Charles P. Steinmetz sees it.

In the opinion of some students of the subject, the light given off by certain insects and vegetation in the darkness is not caused by any lighting system of their own, but is a bacterial infection. Even the glowworm, according to a German study, just issued by Professor P. Buchner, does not furnish his own illuminant, but merely provides in his body a suitable home for billions of light-producing bacteria. The complex illuminating equipment found in many fish and crustaceans is held by Buchner to be merely elaborate schemes for furnishing nutriment for the bacteria to live upon, and give off, by which the light is produced.

The study has yielded a long catalogue of animals and vegetables that produce their own "cold light." The study also has caused some unlearning. To the layman one of the most familiar objects which appear in the dark by their own light is the eyes of cats and other animals. This is not the case at all, according to Dr. Harvey. The cat has no internal source of light, but his eye is a wondrous reflector and will gleam when it is almost dark. When it is totally dark the eye of a cat is dead. A few living things, less familiar than cats, however, have a lighting apparatus of their own.

Some of the things which will glow in the dark, whether by their own light or by light borrowed from bacteria, are, according to Dr. Harvey's catalogue, certain lichens, algae, fungi, yeasts, molds, snails, mushrooms, puffballs, mosses, liverworts, ferns, flowering plants, jellyfish, sponges, sea anemones, many tribes of worms, starfish, periwinkles, slugs, squids, frogs, toads, salamanders, snakes, lizards, turtles, many deep-sea animals and various kinds of eggs. Some members of all these families are self-luminous.

Dr. Harvey searched for many years for sources of animal light in which the light-producing substance was sufficiently concentrated for commercial purposes. The very first, by far the best agent in the cyprinid minute shellfish, which are thick in the sea around Japan and are supplied to him by a Japanese fisherman.

There seems to be only one practical commercial use for luminous bacteria at present and that is in detecting the cracks in filters. When liquor highly colored with luminous bacteria is placed in the filter and the filter is carried into a dark room, a glowing will mark the place of the leak.

Dr. Harvey has produced a light from the cyprinid by which it is possible to read a newspaper at three to four feet in an otherwise dark room. It is this further development, as expected, next step will be a light strong enough to be of value in such use as the handling of explosives or for the illumination of atmospheres in an explosive area from dust or gas.

In twenty years, according to Dr. Steinmetz, it is possible that every house will be lighted in this way. The cyprinid exists in enormous quantities in the ocean and might be collected in numbers sufficient to illuminate the world. It is said.

At the same time, Dr. Harvey and others are seeking to build up artificiality the substances which produce light. Some day it may be manufactured on a large scale. Once the secret of nature is discovered, an attempt will be made to produce a more intense light. The very first light of this kind would be the economy. The substance which produces the light, a minute shrimp-like creature, would be cheap enough. Fresh coal has to be burned continuously to produce electricity for electric light, but the natural lighting substance could be used over and over again. The process by which it can be used in this way is the thing discovered by Dr. Harvey. The nature of the lighting substance itself has been studied for many years.

The natural chemical process of "temporary, cold light" production involves three factors. Dr. Harvey added a fourth factor which produces "continuous cold light."

The lighting substance itself is a protein called luciferin. It combines with oxygen to cause light. The third natural factor is called the luciferase and is an albumen combined with some heavy metals such as iron, copper or magnesium, as it has been worked out by Dr. Harvey and Dr. A. H. Phillips of Princeton.

The function of the luciferase is

to assist the union of luciferin and oxygen, making them combine rapidly enough to produce light in the process. The fourth factor discovered by Dr. Harvey is a metallic agent which dissimulates the oxygen and the luciferin as fast as the luciferase causes them to unite.

The luciferase might be compared to the wick which assists a candle to burn. The tallow would play the same part in the burning of a candle as in producing cold light.

The fourth factor enables the light-producing chemical combinations to be repeated over and over again, but not perpetually, as the process would eventually "blow down."

Recharging of a luciferin lamp, however, would only be necessary at long intervals—New York Times.

Picture Books for the Sightless

Pictures Can Now Be Used By Blind Folks

The splendid work done for the blind keeps expanding in new directions. The latest developments is a picture book for the sightless.

By the use of embossed dots, after the manner of Braille, and by the blind, any picture can now be produced in such a way that the trained blind man can read it by finger-touch just as clearly as those who have eyesight can read it from the level page.

Of course, understanding does not come as swiftly and broadly by touch as by sight, but it extends to practically every detail that can be expressed in form. Architecture and natural history are particularly suitable for reading by touch and a book of travel pictures for the finger-tips has now been prepared.

Among the erections pictured in this book for the blind, exhibited at the Printing Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Wellington, England, were Eleanor's Cross in front of Charing Cross Station in London, the Rialto Bridge in Venice, the Deaning Tower of Pisa, and the Great Wall of China.

The aim of the instructors of the blind is to enable them to live the life lived by those who have sight and to enjoy similar pleasures of all kinds, is being more fully attained as every year passes, and the addition of pictures to the store of pleasures the blind man enjoys is one of the greatest of the victories won.

The Cultivation of Wheat

Varieties Grown in Different Climates Have Separate Ancestor

For 50,000 years man has cultivated certain forms of wheat. A scientist has just been talking about it. Some of the oldest-known forms are still cultivated in parts of the world.

All wheats were originally wild grasses. If one wheat is taken to itself, allowed to grow in a wild grassland, it soon goes back to the form from which it sprang.

The different kinds of wheat grown in different climates have each had a separate ancestor. In some cases the wheat has not been traced to the wild plant which became the cultivated foodstuff has not been identified.

Until the Spaniards went to America wheat was unknown there. It is able to grow in the south, and in life America became one of the greatest of the wheat-producing countries.

Who Gets the Profit?

Twelve landlords of cantaloupes were refused by the commission houses in New York to whom they were consigned because the cantaloupes would not sell for enough to pay the freight. Word comes from California that millions of cantaloupes are rotting on the ground because it does not pay to pick and ship them. Good cantaloupes have sold for 2 cents apiece. Yet there is hardly a restaurant anywhere in which one could tell from the prices on the bill of fare that cantaloupes are a glut on the market—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Canada May Beat Dutch Cheese

Canada, which has produced better macaroni than Italy, may soon make better Dutch cheese than Holland. J. A. Riddick, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has returned from Holland, with ideas and specifications for a new cheese, which he believes Canadian dairies can produce with profit. He is reticent regarding its nature, but says that he had it in mind for a long time before visiting Holland to learn how to make it.

To Study Canadian Trade Prospects

A special representative of Vickers, Limited, London, England, is now in Canada making a study of the field for manufacturing and trade purposes. It is understood that he will visit all sections of the Dominion.

May Admit Germany Into Nations' League

Government Has Received Assurance Application Will Be Considered

A cable received from Berlin states that the German Government has received assurances that Germany's admission to the League of Nations will receive serious consideration at the meeting of the Assembly of the League in September.

When the Council of the League held its meeting in May the question of admitting Germany to membership was examined. The Council is understood to have viewed the proposal with favor. It was thought expedient however to delay Germany's admission until the Germans had demonstrated their good faith in the matter of reparations.

Whether Germany has been officially advised of the willingness of the League to admit her to membership is not disclosed. Attaches of the German Embassy declined to comment on this phase of the matter.

Forecast of U.S. Crop

Report Says Crops Will Be Below Normal Point

This year's total United States wheat crop was forecast at 617,000,000 bushels and the corn crop at 3,869,000,000 bushels by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in its July crop report.

Wheat production was forecast at 569,000,000 bushels and the condition on July 1, was 77 per cent. of a normal crop. Spring wheat production was forecast at 245,000,000 bushels and the condition at 83.7 per cent.

All wheat condition was 75.9 per cent. of normal.

Production forecasts and details of other crops were announced as follows:

Oats—Production 1,187,000,000 bushels. Condition 74.4.

Barley—Production 185,000,000 bushels. Condition 82.6.

Rye—Production 93,000,000 bushels. Condition 89.9.

British Hotel Clerk's Error

Was Under Impression Canada Belonged to United States

"Canada," which is published in London, Eng., produces an interesting narrative in a recent issue. It reads thus: "A lady informed the hotel clerk of a certain hotel in the province that she was a Canadian. Impressed by the name, the clerk, who had herself registered as an alien. This, because the hotel clerk was under the impression that Canada belonged to the U.S.A. Is it not incredible? And to think that elementary education has been compulsory in England for nearly 50 years, and for that education British people are paying about £40,000,000 per annum! Obviously, the nation is not getting value for the money spent in elementary education!"—Victoria Times.

The Third Man

There is a chain of restaurants owned by three New Yorkers. The first is the fanciest, the second is the best, the third is the cheapest. The first is a newspaperman with a decorative gift. He was called in when all the places were losing money. One by one he made them huge successes. But whenever they decide to open a new restaurant the newspaperman will have nothing to do with it and it never succeeds. "I always want one failure in the chain," he said, "just to remind my partners that they cannot make money without me."—New York Correspondent.

Accounted For

Tourist—Why, Donald, you surprise me. You don't like the English people and yet you have an English wife. Donald (with a sigh)—Ah, my, that accounts for it.—Boston Transcript.



THE HAUNTED BASEMENT.

—Chicago Daily News

It Pays to Advertise

New Publicity Has Popularized Many Brands of Foods

If the advertising experts keep on improving in their art, eating is going to be popularized with the human race. Every few days the advertiser rescues some humble food stuff from obscurity.

The raisins seemed to need no discussing. It turned the hub to mother's big, white cookies; it converted boiled rice into rice pudding; it was the chief fruit in "fruit" cake. It was often purchased from the high cupboard than the proverbial jam.

But the advertising man seized upon the lowly raisin and promoted it to a confection. How it came about is told by Wylie M. Giffen, President of the California Associated Raisin Co. There were too many raisins—that is, too many for the regular market that the raisin growers had formerly furnished. Then the advertising expert proposed enlightening the nation concerning the surpassing food values of raisins. When enough folks had been persuaded that their constitutions would warp, check and open up at the joints unless reinforced with iron, and that California raisins were perfect little iron mines, the raisin crop was taken care of.

The people of the United States rushed up to the candy counter and carried away 17,000 tons of raisins in nickel packages. The same entire population probably had not eaten out of hand more than a nickel's worth of raisins a year. They didn't know, until the advertising man told them, how shaky they were becoming for want of iron.

Pretty much the same thing happened in the matter of grape juice. The grape fruit was the old maid of the citrus family until advertising made it popular. The orange growers, through their association by national advertising, have increased their incomes millions of dollars. They kept telling the people the road to health. It seems everyone wants to get well if the process demands no more than eating something that is pretty palatable anyway.

And as the idea of organization takes and spreads among the growers of food stuffs, the practice of advertising is bound to extend. What revelations are in store for us. Soon we shall know why we have kept healthy all these years eating potatoes and beef steak with a side of stewed corn. We shall gain a new respect for boiled cabbage because we shall know all about the calories and vitamins and whatnot.

The process has advanced to the point where there is a battle among the common articles of diet for supremacy. The milk dealers are proving that a pint of their product is worth pounds of other foods. Cheese is making its high claim. Soon, the advertisers will be boosting the goober and the white oak acorn. It is all good business. It adds a good deal to the zest of eating to hold firmly to the conviction that every mouthful is a portion of health and every movement of the jaws is a progress towards physical perfection.—Detroit News.

Navigated by Electrical Signals

The Royal Mail liner Orbita was successfully navigated through a narrow channel leading to Portsmouth Harbor by electrical signals from the Admiralty's submarine cable, laid 20 miles out to sea with the object of lessening the fog peril near the harbor. From Orbita, up to the present time is the only ship on which the necessary equipment has been installed.

Every Japanese hotel has a fan, spread in itself, containing a view of the hotel and a blessing from the writings of Confucius. One of these is always given to the departing guest.

Developing Electrical Energy

Two hundred thousand horsepower of electrical energy are being added to Canada's supply each year, according to J. C. Smith, president of the Canadian Electrical Association. This means a capitalization of \$40,000,000 a year. Half of this is in Ontario.

It pays to patronize home industry. Buy from the merchants in your own town.



THE HAUNTED BASEMENT.

—Chicago Daily News

The Old Problem Of Rural Depopulation And City Unemployment

To Pilot Polar Aeroplane

Canadian Aviator With Amundsen on North Pole Trip

Captain Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, sailed from Nome, Alaska, on the first lap of his trip on which he hopes to cross the North Pole in an aeroplane. The explorer sailed for Point Barrow, where he will take off on the aerial part of his journey. He plans to land at Spitzbergen or on Cape Columbia, Northern Greenland.

With the Norwegian explorer sailed Elmer G. Fullerton, Canadian member of the British Royal Air Force, who will pilot the 185-horsepower Junker monoplane in his flight.

From now on the only communication Amundsen will have will be by the powerful radio apparatus on the Maad.

Every citizen of Nome turned out for the departure. For 48 hours numbers with dog sleds had been arriving to pay honor to the explorer. Mayor George S. Maynard declared a holiday, and a score of automobiles formed a procession. Amundsen was visibly affected.

Fullerton said: "Captain Amundsen and I hope to make a non-stop trip from Point Barrow across the world to Spitzbergen, taking about 24 hours for the journey. Our 185-horsepower Junker monoplane will carry 350 gallons of gas and is equipped with special sleds for landing on ice."

Fullerton smiled when asked what his chances were for landing safely. "It's either success or death for us," he said.

Punishing Children

Intelligence Should Be Shown in Treatment of the Child

Do you blame or punish your child for faults which you know are due to faults in diet, lack of sleep or some irregularity in regime? For which you are not directly responsible? Do you try to trace each cold or other sort of upset back to its source? Such disorders do not come out of the air, where into the now. If you can find no apparent cause for even minor disorders then you should consult a good doctor, because they may be symptoms of some deep-seated maladjustment that should be attended to. When you have punished a child for misbehavior do you watch to see whether the punishment actually bears fruit and brings about an improvement, or do you adopt the attitude that so long as you punish the child when he does wrong you have done your duty instead of trying to vary the type of punishment to suit the temperament and development of the child?

Canadian Eggs for New Zealand

The first consignment of fresh eggs, amounting to 1,200 dozen, were sent by British Columbia to New Zealand left Victoria recently on board the steamer Makura. If the shipment receives a good reception, it is expected that a considerable trade with the distant Dominion will be developed.

Woman's Rights in Finland

Fair Sex Enjoy Almost Equal Rights With Men

Woman in Finland enjoys almost equal rights with the man. In school the male youth, opportunity to contend with them and to acquire the same knowledge. After completing the school education, almost all vocations are open to her, and she is found in all branches of industry, but especially in business houses, in public offices and similar institutions. She cannot occupy the office of minister, however, and some of the higher posts. Practically, woman is the equal of man. She has the right of suffrage and she herself is eligible to all elective offices. The Finnish Diet actually counts twenty female deputies among its members.

Fruit Flavors from Leaves

Jacquemin, an eminent French pharmacist, has invented a process whereby, it is said, he can turn, from the leaves of various fruit-bearing trees, as well as shrubs, the flavors that are characteristic of the fruits themselves. From apple tree leaves, crushed and treated, he extracts a liquid possessing the fragrance and taste of apples, and from the leaves a beverage resembling grape juice. His theory is that the peculiar flavor of apples, pears, grapes and berries is prepared in, and derived from, the leaves of the plant.

Russians who are religious do not eat pigeons, because of the sanctity conferred on the dove in the Scriptures.

Cannon loaded with sand are used to break up swarms of locusts in Costa Rica.

—Chicago Daily News

—Chicago Daily News

—Chicago Daily News

—Chicago Daily News

—Chicago Daily News

—Chicago Daily News

LANDMARKS IN CANADIAN COMMERCE

A writer under the above caption, draws a very interesting comparison between Montreal and other great seaports and grain shipping centres of the world, as follows:

Project the St. Lawrence Ship Channel across the map of Europe, beginning with the North Sea and you give to that Continent a deep waterway—tapping the commerce of Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, Austria and Russia. Extend that deep water system by adding thereto the Canadian canals and you will provide Europe with a continuous waterway reaching from the North Sea to the foot of the Ural mountains in Asia. Give this transportation system to South Africa and you will join together the South Atlantic and the Indian Oceans. Apply to it South America and the waterway would rival the great Amazon, stretching from British Guiana in the North to Buenos Ayres in the South and, if the same water route were possessed by the United States it would give that nation the deepest waterway on this Continent, extending from New York to Salt Lake City.

This waterway, however, is the inheritance of the Canadian people, by whose enterprise it has been developed and upon whose shoulders rest the responsibility of maintaining its prestige. In the possession of this great national asset into which has gone the genius, courage and money of the Canadian people, Canada unquestionably has the cheapest and most efficient trade route on the continent of America.

Navigation to and from the Port of Montreal is carried on day and night. The lights, buoys and other aids to navigation, as well as the pilotage system are admittedly the best to be found anywhere in the world.

The Harbor of Montreal has direct steamship service to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Mediterranean ports, Black Sea ports, Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Indian ports, Straits Settlements, and Java ports, London, Liverpool, Newcastle, Leith, Bristol, Avonmouth, Manchester, Hull, Southampton, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, Dublin, Queenstown, Central America, West Indies, Cuban ports, Australia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa; in fact, to practically every port in the world.

The St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes: It is the natural intercept for 2,000 miles of lake and river traffic, and for all traffic coming from or going to Europe. Look at the map and realize the commanding position of the Port of Montreal; commanding it today, but a hundred times more so in years to come, when, instead of having a population of 2,000,000, Canada will be peopled by 160,000,000.

The waterfront of the Port of Montreal is capable of almost indefinite extension, and has at present a total wharfage of 42,452 lin. ft. or 3,640 miles.

Montreal is the converging point of three Canadian Transcontinental Railway Systems, which, gauged with the Harbor Terminal Railroad, 61 miles in length, owned and operated by the Harbor Commission and affording access to every railroad upon equal terms. The switching charge in the Port is \$3.50 per car, the lowest of any Port in North America.

The Harbor-Railway Terminals are electrified at the present time.

Montreal is the furthest inland Port in the world, situated one thousand miles from the sea, at the interchange point between ocean and inland navigation, approached by a ship canal with a minimum depth of thirty feet at low water and linked with a canal and lake system of six hundred miles of inland navigation, extending to Port William, Port Arthur and Duluth, into the heart of the North American Continent.

The Port of Montreal being nearer Europe than any other large Atlantic seaport, as is demonstrated by the following distances to Liverpool: Offers superior advantages not only to immediate hinterland, but also to the American States, bordering on the Great Lakes:

Montreal 2,772 miles, Boston 2,811 miles, New York 3,019 miles, Philadelphia 3,160 miles, Baltimore 3,321 miles, Panama Canal 4,530 miles, New Orleans 4,553 miles, Galveston 4,731 miles.

The Harbor limits comprise sixteen miles of water frontage on each shore of the River-St. Lawrence, every foot of which is owned by the public and is administered by a Harbor Commission, appointed by the Governor-in-Council of the Dominion of Canada.

Over the wharves of the Port pass annually almost one-third of the imports and exports of the Dominion of Canada.

This harbor is also the greatest grain exporting seaport in the world, with an elevator storage capacity of eleven and one-half million bushels. The following figures for 1921 show the quantity shipped by Montreal in her seven-month season compared with other ports:

Montreal	338,452,980 bush.
Calcutta	94,173,049 bush.
New York	84,898,531 bush.
New Orleans	73,880,299 bush.
Baltimore	55,314,938 bush.
Philadelphia	46,769,226 bush.
Portland, Me.	32,559,049 bush.
St. John, N. B.	10,638,337 bush.
Boston	5,973,817 bush.
Newport News	488,117 bush.

The Harbor of Montreal represents in round figures an expenditure of \$31,000,000 and has never failed to pay interest on its bonds. It is no burden on the public treasury. For this is a Montreal Harbor, but it is an asset wholly Canadian and an enterprise serving the whole Dominion.

An extract from Collier's Weekly, U.S.A., is very interesting—

Do not get the impression that our English cousins have been asleep in this all-important shipping problem or loading and unloading. The contrary is true. Take the question of harbors alone: here is an instance almost at our doors. Within the past decade, while New York has been at odds with itself and with others, Boston fumbling and Philadelphia asleep, Canadian enterprise has been building at Montreal one of the most modern and efficient harbors in all the world. Yet the Harbor of Montreal is a thousand miles from the sea and for at least five months of the year, is closed by ice. What Canada is doing at Montreal she is repeating at Halifax and Vancouver; only it has always struck me that the development of the Port of Montreal is one of the most daring and sportsmanlike pieces of commercial enterprise that ever has come before my eyes.

HOW TO START A SCRAP

WHEREVER YOU ARE

To make a German fight, tell him he can lick the universe.

To make a Frenchman fight, tell him it's "pour l'honneur."

To make an Italian fight say

"No good a la Spaghet."

To make an American fight, tell him somebody is shipping something over on him.

To make an Englishman fight, tell him he's getting licked.

To make an Irishman fight, just look at him cross-eyed.

SOMETIMES A SNAPPING

TURTLE ANSWERS US

The Young Girl—"Ma why do they keep animals at the telephone office?"

Mother—"Why, child, what gave you such an idea?"

The Young Girl—"Because when I called pa up the lady told me that the Jan's busy."

Crows' Nest Veterans' Orchestra

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS DANCES---SOCIALS

Reasonable Terms Phone 76-D

Composed of—

G. W. Goodwin, 13th Mounted, Cornet
William Goodwin, 13th Mounted, Saxophone
Fred Bealle, 3rd Mounted, Drums
Luther Goodwin, 13th Mounted, Trombone
Joseph F. Royle, Violin
Ed. Royle, 82nd Battalion, Piano
—If not the whole, state number required

Another PRICE Suggestion

Muffins and Coffee Cakes

BREAKFAST is too often eaten as a duty rather than a joy. The success of the day may depend upon the spirit of breakfast. Here are some breakfast dishes that will stimulate the most critical appetite. (All measurements for all materials are level.)

MUFFINS

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder
1 tablespoon sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk

1 egg
1 tablespoon shortening
Sift flour, baking powder, sugar and salt; add milk, well beaten eggs and melted shortening; mix well. Half fill greased muffin tin and bake in hot oven 20 to 25 minutes.

CORN MEAL MUFFINS

3/4 cup of corn meal
1 1/2 cups flour
4 teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons shortening
1 egg

Sift together corn meal, flour, baking powder, salt and sugar; add milk, melted shortening and well-beaten egg; mix well. Half fill greased muffin tin with batter and bake about 35 minutes in hot oven.

Send for FREE Cook Book—"Table and Kitchen"—149 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.

DATE MUFFINS
1/4 cup butter
1 egg
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup milk
1/2 lb. dates
Cream butter, and beaten egg; then flour, baking powder and salt which have been sifted together and milk. At the last stir in dates which have been pitted and cut in to small pieces. Bake about 25 minutes in greased muffin tin in hot oven. If a sweet muffin is desired, add 1/2 cup sugar to dry ingredients.

COFFEE CAKE
2 cups flour
3/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup milk
4 teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder
2 tablespoons shortening
2-3/4 cups milk
Mix and sift dry ingredients; add melted shortening and enough milk to make very stiff batter. Spread 1/2 inch thick in greased pan; add top mixture. Bake about 30 minutes in moderate oven.

TOP MIXTURE
2 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon cinnamon
3 tablespoons sugar
3 tablespoons shortening
Mix dry ingredients, rub in shortening and spread thickly over top of dough before baking.

MADE IN CANADA

Painting and Decorating

Full line of **Paint & Varnish** in Stock.

Satisfactory Work Guaranteed. Prices Right.

— YOURS FOR A SQUARE DEAL EVERY TIME —

G. K. SIRETT
PHONE 16c — BELLEVUE, ALBERTA



You would not think of using binder twine to make a fence, or a fiddle string to lace a belt, yet when you use a spurious part in your Ford you are using something still less fit for the purpose.

When making minor repairs yourself demand Genuine Ford Parts — and see that you get them. When more extensive repairs or replacements are needed run your car in here where none but Genuine Ford Parts are ever used.

Alex. M. Morrison

Crows' Nest Pass Dealer — Coleman

To Holders of Five Year 5 1/2 per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5 1/2 per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmaturing coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

100 PER CENT PROTECTION and SERVICE

WHEN COVERING YOUR
PROPERTY BY INSURANCE
BE SURE YOU SELECT THE
First Class Companies
— AN AGENT FOR THE BEST —

FIRE, ACCIDENT, LIFE,
AUTOMOBILE, PLATE GLASS,
BONDING, TRANSPORTATION
STEAMSHIP AGENCY
all lines

J. B. HARMER

Phones— Office 230; Residence 121
— Drafts to all parts of the world —
Blairmore, Alberta

A. E. McPhail TAILOR

Opposite C. P. R. Station
Has opened a First Class Tailor Shop
and is well equipped to do all work
in this line of business.
— DRY CLEANING — PRESSING —
— Work Guaranteed —
AGENT FOR A HIGH-CLASS MAN-
UFACTURING TAILORING FIRM.
All work receives prompt attention
— "A trial is worth while" —

F. DUNKLEY

Phone Greenhill 176, Box 35

Electrical Contractor

Fixtures and Appliances

Hot Point Irons and Vacuum Cleaners

Estimates Given

Blairmore, Alberta

G. J. Parks

CHIROPRACTOR
83 Pellatt Avenue, Ferlie, B. C.
Box 873

15 years experience in handling
chronic and acute diseases. Write or
phone for information regarding your
case. Rheumatism, heart, stomach
and liver troubles and nervous dis-
orders my specialty.

Lady in attendance



Blairmore Lodge No. 58, meets
every Tuesday night at 8 p.m. in the
Oddfellows' hall. Officers for the en-
suing term: J. Patterson, R.S.; W. T.
Patterson, V.G.; M. B. Hoffman, R.S.;
J. B. Harmer, F.S.; J. Montalbetti,
Treasurer.

Crows' Nest Encampment No. 8,
meets on the second and fourth Wed-
nesdays of the month in the I.O.O.F.
hall at 8 p.m. Officers for ensuing
term: J. Patterson, C.P.; W. T. Pat-
terson, S.W.; A. Morency, J.W.; Wm.
Patterson, Scribe; J. Montalbetti,
Treasurer.

Crowfoot Lodge No. 118, meets ev-
ery Monday night at 8 p.m. Officers:
F. Fladgett, N.G.; H. Jepson, V.G.;
H. Barless, R.S.; J. W. W. T. Pat-
terson, F.S.

Bellevue Lodge No. 11, meets ev-
ery Wednesday of the month. Officers:
A. B. Carr, C.P.; Stephen Barry, H. P.
Harry Jepson, S.W.; Fred Pad-
gett, J.W.; E. Excoffon, Treasurer;
Charles W. Ray, Scribe, Box 9.

Ray of Hope Rebekah Lodge No. 67,
meets the first and third Wednes-
days of the month. Officers: Sister
Christie, N.G.; Sister Barless, V.G.;
Sister P. Hallworth, R.S.; Sister
Lithford, F.S.; Sister Goodwin,
Treasurer.

Visitors of the Order are cordially
invited to attend the above lodges.

Items of Local and General Interest

The world's most famous coast at
least 1,200 ft. above sea level.

Miss Sarah McVey has returned
from a holiday visit to Lethbridge.

Misses Hazel and Marion Emile
are spending a few days in Leth-
bridge.

Mrs. H. Galtay is down from
Calgary to spend a few days with
her husband.

Miss Alice Jennings, of Hill-
crest, leaves today to spend a brief
holiday at the coast.

Nearly one hundred million
bushels of grain are expected to
move from New York every year.

The Pioneer Creek annual fair
concludes today and is said to be
the most successful they have
had.

The federal government has de-
clined a grant of \$46,955.12 to
the Province of Alberta to assist
in agriculture.

Arthur Griffith, president of
the Dacht Eirinn, died in Dublin
on August 12th of this year.

Miss N. Montalbetti returned Mon-
day morning to Blairmore. Mon-
tana, of her a few weeks spent here
with her mother and brother.

An Oklahoma man has secured
an injunction to keep his wife
from leaving him. In this in-
stance, at least, he has her.

Moisture, says a friend of
ours, are much like laundrymen.
They have a way of bringing
home to us things we never saw
before.

Miss Charlotte McEachern, of
the Coleman Teaching staff, is
spending part of her vacation in
Edmonton, accompanied by her
mother.

Mrs. Percy Rumber arrived
from Lethbridge on Tuesday to
spend a few days with her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Davis,
State Street.

A London medical journal
claims that it has been proven
that those who talk the most live
the longest. And yet women sel-
dom get over twenty five.

The Royal Colling players were
expected to motor through Blai-
more on Friday last enroute from
Vancouver to Calgary, but they
evidently took the northern route.

Clay pipes are said to be com-
ing into fashion again. These
homely pipes were smoked by all
classes before 1859 and were con-
sidered "the thing" till the arrival
of briars.

We have just received word
from Mayor McLeod, who is con-
valescing at the coast, following a
siege of illness. He reports him-
self improving slowly and
hopes soon to return to The Pass.

The first round in the football
championship series for the Mutt
cup will be played between Bel-
levue and Blairmore teams on the
local athletic grounds on Satur-
day evening. Kick-off at 6
o'clock.

The funeral of the late Mrs.
Mary Kubashek took place
Wednesday morning from St.
Vane's Catholic church, the
obsequies being in charge of Rev.
Father Coeman. Large numbers
of relatives and friends were in
attendance.

In a certain town there lives a
man who is noted for his reckless
driving. The other day he was
called to the telephone and a wo-
man's voice asked whether he
intended to drive out that after-
noon. "I do not think so," re-
plied the man; "why do you ask?"
The lady responded: "I just
wanted to know if it would be
safe for my little girl to go down
town!"

Portland, returning from the
North Fork spent a few days.

Mrs. Mike Murphy, of Frank is
visiting in Calgary for a few days.

Dr. O'Leary and family were in
Lethbridge yesterday, taking in
the view.

Mrs. Hamilton has returned in
Bellevue after a visit with her
daughter at Raymond.

Donald Lewis, mayor and
"prime" minister of Crows' Nest,
was in town on Wednesday.

It is well to remember that
you don't have to go in swimming
to have a shark pull your leg.

Fred Allitt returned last week
from a holiday visit to points
along the Arrow Lakes and Ok-
anagan.

Town "chickens" are just like
those on the farm. If you allow
them to run around much, they
get tough.

Skeleton remains of a lizard of
about eight feet long, which lived
in England millions of years ago,
have been found in Sussex.

Canada now has nearly four
hundred different kinds of manu-
factures, compared with a com-
paratively few in 1867.

We understand that Mr. W. P.
Williams and family of Bellevue
will shortly leave for Calgary,
where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Beebe
and Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McEgan
returned Monday from a few days
camping and fishing on the North
Fork.

The Frank public school will
operate two weeks only after the
holidays, in charge of Principal
Drake and assistant Miss Helen
Robbins.

H. Sayan is raising his frame
building, next Scott's Grocery,
which he purposed in the spring
removing to be replaced by a solid
fire-proof structure.

Nearly one third of the 5,211,
000 men in the British army dur-
ing the war have either had to be
compensated for disability or
have died and left dependents.

Miss Lotta Cheek recently won
a New York winter garden beauty
contest in competition with
thousands. It takes a Lotta
Cheek to win anything nowadays.

Somebody wonders why men
never kiss each other, while wo-
men are always doing it. Of
course, the men have something
better to kiss and the women
haven't.

J. H. Balloney, of Grand Falls,
Newfoundland, has been elected
Grand Patriarch of the Grand
Encampment, I. O. O. F., of the
Maritime Provinces and New-
foundland.

The largest advertiser of any
single product in the world is a
Chicago chewing gum manu-
facturer who started with a cap-
ital of \$32 and now has a business
with an annual turnover of thirty
millions.

A tea will be given at the home
of Mrs. E. Kidd on Thursday
afternoon next, August 24th,
in celebration of her seventieth
birthday anniversary. A small
charge will be made and the pro-
ceeds will be given to the Union
church funds. Everyone invited.

The proposed Wheat Board has
fallen through, owing to failure
to interest anyone in occupying
positions on the board. The
effort necessitated a special ses-
sion of the provincial legislature,
involving an expense of upwards
of twelve thousand dollars that
might have gone a long way to-
wards grading a safe road over
the Frank slide.

Of every one hundred people in
the world, eighteen live in L. I.

Mrs. J. Callan, of the Bellevue
Lodge is visiting for a few weeks
at the coast.

The latest in economy is to send
empty egg shells back to the store
to be refilled.

Dr. Little, Junior and Herman
McLeod took for the Lethbridge
glen yesterday.

Prohibition nowadays simply
amounts to prohibiting sale of
intoxicants in small quantities.

Another of our troubles is that
just now the law of gravity is
more impressive than in the gravity
of the law.

Alfred Charles Withm, Harmer
North (London N. S. C. L. C. life) died
in London on Monday, at the age
of fifty-seven.

Miss Egan, a Gilean returned to
Bellevue on Friday last, where
she resumes her position on the
public school teaching staff.

A state trooper down near De-
troit dived 155 feet to recover a
quart of whiskey, in order to have
a charge of run running.

There are 200 consuls, vice
consuls and trade agents in Can-
ada, representing all the impor-
tant foreign countries in the world.

Handbook No. 5 of the Soldier
Settlement Board of Canada, is
just out, describing in full detail
the plans of the board for the
future.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kistuck
and children passed through
Blairmore on Saturday, motoring
to the coast from Prince Albert,
Sask.

Forty thousand tons of Welsh
coal will land in Boston this
week. A contract has been let
for the supplying of half a mil-
lion tons at that port.

A new record has been estab-
lished by the Mauretania between
Gherbourg and New York, mak-
ing the distance in five days,
nine hours and twenty minutes.

Third degree will be conferred
at the regular meeting of Blai-
more I. O. O. F. Lodge on Tues-
day night next, a practice for
which will take place tomorrow
night.

Chief Spiller and Constable
Smith, of Fernie, had an accident
near Moraine last week, when
the Ford in which they were
travelling went down an embank-
ment.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Morgan
have as their guests Miss Morgan,
a nurse, niece of Mr. Morgan, and
Miss McIntyre, a school teacher,
friend of Miss Morgan's, both of
Vancouver.

Exports from the United States
to Canada for the fiscal year
ended June 30th were \$244,000,
000 below the previous year,
while imports from Canada de-
creased \$221,000,000 from the
value of imports for the fiscal
year 1921.

Mr. M. C. Cardinall, of Burma,
who gained such popularity with
the boys and girls and officers in
attendance at the summer camp
at Lee Lake as their chief chef,
was in town last evening, recuperat-
ing after his two weeks of feed-
ing the hungry.

James McCool met with a
rather serious accident on Tues-
day evening, at a point about
four miles east of Michel, when a
back wheel came off the coupe in
which he was travelling. Mr.
McCool was thrown through a
window and sustained a severe
cut on the face and several bruises
around the body. He was taken
to Michel where he is being look-
ed after by Dr. Waldon.

YOU'LL SURELY BE WELL SUITED



with the suit we make to
your measure. Made up
in the classic style, from
cloth of exclusive pattern,
in the very best of tail-
oring craftsmanship it will
be a suit that will carry
individuality and distinc-
tion in every line. Stop
in and be measured. You
can afford to at our prices.

J. E. UPTON.

Tailor to the People of The Crows' Nest Pass

Phone 85 Blairmore

Head line—"What is the value of
birds?" Don't know but the cost of
some birds on the golf links is con-
siderable.

DOES IT PAY TO WORRY ABOUT APPENDICITIS?

Can appendicitis be guarded against?
Yes, by preventing intestinal infection.
The intestinal antiseptic, Adol-
erka acts on BOTH upper and lower
bowel, removing all foul, decaying
matter which might start infection.
EXCELLENT for gas on stomach or
chronic constipation. It removes mat-
ter which you never thought was in
your system and which nothing else
can dislodge. One man reports these
unbelievable awful impurities Adol-
erka brought out. Blairmore
Pharmacy.

WHY BABIES CRY

It's often hard to find the trouble.
— It may be teeth — it may be
stomach — but oh! so often it is
just a chafed irritated skin on
which poor Soap has been used.

The remedy for this is so simple!
Hours of suffering — night after
night of disturbance — have been
avoided by mothers, who have
insisted on — *Baby's Own Soap*.
Of course it costs a little more,
a very little more, however,
than what is often bought and
used — but four generations of
Canadian Mothers are there to
vouch for its purity, for the
soothing healing effect on Baby's
delicate skin, for the lovely pure
flower fragrance it leaves when
Baby fresh and clean is taken
from his bath.

Don't you think, Madam, it's worth
paying the 10c. a cake, a little less if
you buy a box (6 cakes) which your
dealer asks for Baby's Own Soap. Adv.

GUN, RIFLE AND REVOLVER RE- PAIRS

parts for all makes of firearms
restocking, etc. Firearms of all de-
scriptions bought, sold and ex-
changed. A. A. RUSSELL, Gun-
smith, 139 13th Ave. West, Calgary.

WANTED—To hear from the owner of good Ranch for sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Blairmore, Alberta

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KALSOHNING

Agent for Empire Wall Paper

Germany's Prices Lowest

Secures Order for Machinery for Work on Jordan

Much of the material that is to be used in the work of developing the hydraulic power of the falls of the Jordan, near the Sea of Galilee, will be acquired from Germany. Their prices are said to be one-half those of British houses, and considerably below those of American bidders.

The plan includes the construction of a dam on the Jordan River at the point where it issues from the Sea of Galilee; a large storage reservoir; irrigation canals and the installation of electric generating stations. American Jewish organizations are said to be largely interested in the project.

The contract has been awarded to H. H. Rutenber, a Russian engineer, by the British Government. Mr. Rutenber is now in the United States seeking financial support for the project. The work will involve an expenditure of \$10,000,000 and the employment of 8,000 men. The Russian contractor also will undertake to draw electric power from the Aupa River to light the ancient city of Jaffa and the communities of Tel Aviv, Ramleh and Petach Tikvah. He is allowed two years in which to raise the capital and start operations.

How to Keep Dairy Herd Records

Instructions Can Be Secured in Pamphlet Form Free of Charge

As the weighing and testing of each milking animal is a tedious and time-consuming task, a good way to keep dairy herd records is to set apart three days each month, at ten-day intervals, for weighing and testing. The results are multiplied by ten. This plan of course will not give the exact figures, but it will give them near enough to approximate correctness. The plan has been followed by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch for eighteen years with splendid results, according to the recently published Pamphlet No. 13 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which deals in extensive with the subject. If the tester and the farmer act in close cooperation the testing work will be comparatively easy. In order to encourage publication of the system the department undertakes to pay to any qualified tester ten cents for each Babcock test made from the composite samples of any herd, the tester providing his own apparatus. Particulars and exact instructions are given in the pamphlet referred to which can be had on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa.

Wet Wood Does Not Decay

The Protective Effect of Moisture is Well Known

It is a common idea that moist wood is more subject to decay than dry wood. That this is only true within certain limits is pointed out by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada (Dominion Forestry Branch), who state that recent investigations indicate that wood which contains less than 25 per cent. or more than 60 per cent. of water is not subject to decay by wood-destroying fungi. Examples of the protective effect of moisture extend further back in time than the foundations of medieval buildings to the prehistoric piles of the Swiss Lake dwellers. The latter timbers have been submerged in water for thousands of years without becoming unsound. The most modern application of the principle may be seen in certain large Canadian pulp mills where the immense stacks of plywood are sprinkled with water. This sprinkling not only prevents rotting but is a most efficient means for the prevention of fire.

To Be Kept Apart

Sparks and gasoline. Cane and dynamite. Electric wires and metal objects. Children and matches. Electric bulbs and combs or hair pins.

Careless people and camp fires. Gas jets and lace curtains. Coal oil lamps and shabby tables. Forest slash and cigarette stubs. Brush piles and careless smokers. Celluloid combs and hot hair curlers.

Lighted matches and forest underbrush.

The largest loaves of bread in the world are those baked in France and Italy. They are often as much as six feet in length.

Turnip seeds have been known to be dormant for seven years after being planted too deep, and after that time to sprout.

The eggs of the silkworm can withstand, without injury, a temperature 30 degrees below zero.

W. N. U. 1429

Curvature of the Sky

How View of Heavenly Apparatus From An Aeroplane at an Altitude of Four Miles

We often speak of the arch of the sky or the dome of the sky, but perhaps have often passed to ask what the sky above us really looks like, or what its shape really appears to be to our minds.

But if we did consider the matter we should probably say it looks like a rather flattened arch above us; and on a grey day of completely cloudy sky the surface looks like a flat ceiling bending down to the horizon.

If there are scattered cumulus clouds about, these seem like packs of fleecy wool when overhead and packed closely together at the horizon, owing to the effect of perspective, so that once again we get the optical illusion of a curved but rather a flat curved roof.

Even on a clear, cloudless day the sky, being rather darker overhead and brighter toward the edges, still keeps up the illusion, though not to the employment of a dome.

There is a way of getting rid of this illusion and of viewing the sky as a blue semi-circular dome overhead, as if it were the inner dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is by going up in an aeroplane.

Professor Luckes, who has been doing so, explains what happens. For the first mile up there is no change; even when the aeroplane mounts above the clouds the vault of the sky still looks flattened, because, though there is a new horizon and the sky is deep, dark blue overhead, it is still brighter at the edges. At four miles high all the flatness disappears and the sky appears as a dark-blue vault, a perfect hemisphere.

The Prevention of Swarming

A Strong Colony One of the Essentials Factors for Successful Wintering

In an experiment looking to the prevention of swarming, conducted by the Bee Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the results of the wintering of colonies were examined. The colonies were examined every eight, nine or ten days after the commencement of the honey flow from clover and those found to contain larvae in queen cells or young queen cells were marked with a red wax sign that the colony will swarm. At the next examination, nine days later, the occupied queen cells were again destroyed and a young queen of select parentage introduced to each treated colony. It was revealed that a nine or ten-day period between the removal of the queen and the second destruction of the queen cells was better than an eight-day period, as the bees occasionally failed to destroy the drone larvae after the eight day, while if left for eleven days a swarm might issue. This method required but two manipulations to prevent swarming and at the same time requires the apiculturist.

See the Connection?

"I'm a 'penny short in my accounts!'" The speaker was a newspaper boy, and he was addressing his pal, who ignored him, and continued eating nuts.

So the speaker spoke again. "Well," said the pal at last, "what's that got to do with me?" "Well," said the first, "I'm a 'penny short in my accounts, and you're eating nuts."

Grain Handled by Elevator Company The total grain handled by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Grain Elevator Company from the commencement of the crop movement in the autumn of 1921 to May 31, 1922, was 23,123,085 bushels. In addition about one million and a half bushels were handled as "platform shipments." In the crop shipping season of 1920-21 the total grain handled was 26,195,943 bushels.

About the Sponge

When the sponge is in the sea alive the inside of the pores is covered with a soft substance like the white of an egg. This substance is the flesh of the animal, and currents of water may be seen running through the small pores, and out of it through the large ones, and it is while the water is passing through the sponge the nourishment required for the support of the animal is extracted from it.

MONTREAL'S BOARD OF TRADE TO SEE THE WEST

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

It is not long since the Western members of the Federal Parliament paid a visit to Quebec Province, going to Montreal and Quebec City, where they had a chance of seeing for themselves something of Eastern Canada's great industries, and the big export through which so much of the foreign trade of this country flows. They were tremendously interested in what they saw, and at the luncheon given at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, several of their spokesmen voiced the hope that some of Eastern Canada's leaders in business and in public affairs would return the visit by journeying across the country to get a first-hand acquaintance with the west and its problems.

This return visit has in some measure already been arranged. On September first a large number of the members of Montreal's Board of Trade, accompanied by their wives, will set out on an extended tour that will include the Pacific Coast. Other similar tours may be arranged later on, and all of them, like that of the Montreal Board of Trade will make for the binding together of East and West, and the creation in each section of the country of a better understanding of the problems with which other localities are faced.

The itinerary of this important tour is, in general, as follows:—The party will leave Montreal by special C.P.R. train at 11 p.m., September 1, for Port McNicoll, via Toronto. Here the party will board a C.P.R. steamer for Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur, arriving at the latter place at 7 a.m. Monday, September 4, where another special C.P.R. train will be waiting. The next day the party will be the guests of the Kenora Board of Trade, and Wednesday will be spent at Winnipeg at the Royal Alexandra Hotel. The party will visit Regina and Moose Jaw, September 7, Des Moines September 8, and Calgary September 9, arriving at Banff on the morning of September 10. Saturday and Sunday will there be spent in drives and outings that will include visits to the many points of interest in this wonderful part of the Canadian Pacific Rockies. During the following week the party will successively visit Lake Louise, Glacier, Albert Canyon, Revelstoke on Sept. 12, Arrowhead, Nelson, Sept. 13, Penticton Sept. 14, Okanagan and Simsbury Sept. 15, and on Saturday, Sept. 16th, they will arrive at Vancouver, where Sunday and Monday will be spent at the C.P.R. Hotel Vancouver. The party will here go aboard a C.P.R. Empress steamer for Victoria, where Wednesday, Sept. 20th, will be spent.

Next day the party will leave by steamer for the 650 mile trip up the coast to Prince Rupert, from where a special train will, on Sunday, Sept. 24th, start the return trip east. The return will be by way of Edmonton, which will be reached on Sept. 26th. From there east the itinerary will be as follows: Sept. 27, Saskatoon; Sept. 28th, Winnipeg; Sept. 29th, Cochrane; Oct. 1st, Haliburton; Oct. 2nd, North Bay; Sept. 30th, Ottawa, and Montreal.

Diseases of Raspberries

Precautions That Are Necessary to Prevent the Spread of Mosaic and Leaf Curl

Circular No. 1 (new series) issued by the Division of Botany of the Dominion Experimental Farms is of the utmost importance to raspberry growers. It treats of mosaic and leaf curl, which have been found to be prevalent in the Niagara District and the adjacent counties. The kinds of raspberry most affected by mosaic are the Marlboro and Cuthbert and the least, the Herbert, the last-mentioned only being touched when adjacent to the other sorts. Mosaic is easily recognized by the dwarfing of the canes, the sparse yellowish foliage and their growth. The leaves on the fruiting canes are only about one-half the size of normal leaves and show large green blisters or fleas yellow speckling. The fruit on a bush that has been diseased for more than a year is worthless, and the bush should be removed by digging up the entire root carefully, care being taken not to drag the roots out, as otherwise the aphids will be scattered and much damage done to the plantation. The Cuthbert is the sort most affected by leaf curl, the Marlboro and Herbert rarely suffering. In leaf curl the leaves on the first and second year canes are much darker green than the healthy ones and the mid-ribs bend downward throughout the length. The fruit is dry and should not be picked. It is recommended that plants affected by leaf curl should be dug up and carried to a distance as speedily as possible before the aphid eggs hatch. This means in the first or second week of May. As both diseases are infectious it will be readily understood that the greatest care must be taken in the removal of the plants, and the utmost possible watchfulness exercised for their appearance. Particular care should also be exercised that only disease-free stock is planted and not stock that comes from an infected plantation.

Mr. Taft as a Student

Not Adverse to Studying British Methods of Administering the Law

Chief Justice Taft, ex-President of the United States, late professor of constitutional law at Yale University, is not sure that his country has the best judicial system and methods in the world. He is now in England studying the administration of the law in that country. It is observed that in Great British judicial decisions are more prompt than those of the United States. There punishment follows the crime before the crime has been forgotten. Thus the moral effect is increased. Mr. Taft is not so proud of his own country as to be unwilling to learn something from the land which gave the United States its system of jurisprudence. He is ready to believe that the donor has improved his share of the possession more than the latter have increased their inheritance. From the Vancouver Press.

Destructive Forest Fires

Timber Losses by Fire in B.C. Have Been Tremendous

More than 60,000,000 feet of green timber, alone valued approximately at \$200,000, has been destroyed by forest fires during the last month. During the last few weeks between 20 and 40 thousand acres have been swept by fire. At Grassy Bay, 150 miles northwest of Vancouver, fire has destroyed 5,000,000 feet of standing fir and cedar.

It is the worst season for the kind of forest fires along the coast of British Columbia for many years.

What It Is For

A retired naval officer said that he could not understand "all this disarmament nonsense." "No Sir! What would Britain be without her navy? Had we forgotten Trafalgar? Was it not our glory and our tradition to maintain the freedom of the seas? It was pointed out to him that this was an attempt—wise or not—to revive the freedom of the seas."

"Hang it all, sir!" roared the old sea warrior, bristling. "What's the confounded sea for?"—London Tit-Bits.

Marketing B.C. Lumber

Millmen, loggers and timber holders of British Columbia have taken action to carry on systematic work for the purpose of increasing the marketing of British Columbia material. The Forests Products Marketing Extension Bureau has been organized and is in charge of a board of eleven trustees, appointed by the various lumber associations.

Saskatchewan Farm Industry

Wealth Produced by Agriculture DURING 1921 Estimated at \$44,937,773

Giving a review of the agricultural industry in Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1922, the annual report of the statistics branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, was issued recently.

The statement is the first of the yearly reports issued at the close of every fiscal period by each bureau and department of the government. It will be followed shortly by volumes issued by other branches of the service.

The report of the statistics year is a 48-page volume, comprised mostly of tables setting forth figures of grain and vegetable production for 1921, and companion figures for all the other years of the history of the province since its formation in 1905.

Other sections of the book deal with the amount of land homesteaded in Saskatchewan, the nationality of the homesteaders, stock-raising figures, weather bulletins for the year, precipitation reports, etc.

A synopsis of total values of farm products, grain crops and livestock produced in the province in 1921, is as follows:

Grain crops (wheat, oats and rye)	\$210,732,073
Field crops (barley and flax)	14,955,000
Farm products	\$2,914,486
Livestock	156,236,240

Total value

The total number of horses and mules in the province in the year was 1,179,389; cattle, 1,563,332; lambs and sheep, 138,021; and swine, 432,776.

The amount of livestock was greater last year than at any other time. Since 1905, the figures for this industry have been steadily mounting. Figures for the number of livestock received at the Union Stock yards in Winnipeg in the 12 months show that of the total number of cattle received, Saskatchewan accounted for 38 per cent.; of the total number of horses, 31 per cent.; were from this province; of the total number of sheep, 29 per cent. were raised here, and 49 per cent. of the total number of swine.

In the table showing the immigrant arrivals in Canada and Saskatchewan since 1905, it is stated that 148,477 immigrants came to Canada in the year 1921, and of these 7,335 came to Saskatchewan, or 4.9 per cent.

This is the lowest percentage of the total influx to the country that Saskatchewan has ever received.

The next lowest figure was for the fiscal period of 1913-14, when this province's share was 10.6 per cent. of the total number of immigrants. Homestead entries in the province for 1921 were high, however. They totaled 7,279, as compared with 1,728 for 1920. The majority of those who filed were Canadians from other provinces, and people for some years resident in the province.

Besides Canadians, the following nationalities filed on homesteads in the province during the period: Americans, 567; Australians, 1; Austro-Hungarians, 219; Belgians, 15; Chinese, 18; Danes, 18; English, 273; Finlanders, 43; French, 22; Germans, 11; Greeks, 1; Hollanders, 7; Icelanders, 6; Irish, 33; Italians, 7; Norwegians, 74; Polish, 28; Rumanians, 29; Russians, 77; Scotch, 81; Swedes, 79; Swiss, 2; and Syrians, 1.

Want Canadian Exhibits

British Empire Exhibition Mission Coming to Dominion

The Government has received a communication from Right Hon. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating that a mission will visit Canada next month in connection with the organization of the proposed British Empire exhibition.

In view of the Imperial nature of the work which the mission is to do, it is to be expected that the Dominion Government has agreed to grant free transportation over the lines under its control to the seven members of the mission.

The object of the mission in coming to Canada is to induce the Canadian Government to take part in the proposed British Empire exhibition.

Uses of Egg Shells

How seldom anyone thinks of saving the shells of eggs used for cooking, yet they should never be wasted. Wash and dry them, then store them in clean, dry, covered bottles.

They are then ready for cleaning spoons and jellies, and are an excellent filling—except for glass bottles, crucets and flower vases.

When used for the latter purpose crush the shell into small pieces and put them into the glassware; fill up with warm soapy water, shake well, rinse the glass in clean, cold water, and leave it neck downwards to drain.

Shakespeare wrote several of his best plays before he was thirty.

The Type Of Hog In Demand

Canadian Hog Producers Cannot Afford to Stand Still

In a recent article on what may be expected in the hog trade, Mr. A. A. MacMillan, of the Dominion Livestock Branch, said that the hog producers of the western peninsula of Ontario must decide on definite action along one of several lines. He might decide to continue breeding the extreme thick-smooth type and be prepared to accept the cut which the market will inevitably impose; he might infuse new blood of the bacon type, and by rigid selection evolve a type closely conforming to bacon requirements; or he might discard his present stock and start afresh with breeding stock—of recognized bacon type. Farmers of the United States are recognizing the change in conditions and are developing a type to meet present requirements. This, it might be remarked, is indicated by a rise in prices for United States bacon in England, although the prices are still considerably below those realized by Canadian bacon. The point, however, is that if those across the border engaged in the business are making improvements in order to retain their position, Canadian hog producers cannot afford to stand still. Indeed market requirements have become such that it is doubtful if in the near future it will be possible to produce the old-type hog with any prospect of a margin of profit. At the same time study and thought are advisable in an effort to ascertain the best methods of selection and crossing co-ordinated with proper systems of feeding.

Another point made by Mr. MacMillan is that in a heavy market, hogs generally constitute a loss to the farmer owing to the cost that is involved in producing a hog weighing over 210 pounds. The weights from 160 to 210 pounds, as agreed upon for select bacon and thick-smooth grades, show sufficient latitude in finishing so that all the pigs of a litter should weigh within those weights, providing a finishing weight of 200 to 210 pounds is aimed at. Any pigs that do not reach 200 pounds when the bulk of the litter average 200 or more, are unprofitable or unwholesome animals which could not be finished for high-class bacon.

Disinfecting Large Steamships

British Ministry of Health Hopes to Use Some Form of Gas for This Purpose

It is now recognized that the health of those who go down to the sea in ships depends upon the efficient fumigation of the living quarters. Certain governments insist upon the regular fumigation of first and second class passenger accommodation. One method of doing this out is by means of prussic acid, but this has the grave disadvantage that elaborate precautions have to be taken in order to prevent fatal accidents, while in addition there is the satisfactory result for the health of those engaged on the work of fumigation. Another method is to burn sulphur throughout the vessel, but this has the drawback that the sulphur fumes tarnish many forms of decoration. The British method of dealing with the problem is to use formalin gas, which is a powerful disinfectant, and yet is free from the deleterious and dangerous properties of the other gases at present in use.

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THOMPSON MEMORIAL OPENING CELEBRATION

—at—
**LAKE WINDERMERE
BUNGALOW CAMP**
August 30th and 31st, 1922

For particulars of fares and special sleepers
from Calgary, August 29th, apply

G. A. PASSMORE

Ticket Agent — Blairmore

RELIANCE SCHOOL INK

The cheapest and most satisfactory way
to buy ink for school use is in gallon jugs,
or in kegs. Kegs are returnable at the
price charged, while jugs may be refilled,
ensuring against evaporation.

This means a saving to the board.

The Enterprise can supply Reliance
Ink in kegs, jugs, or bottles, any
quantity at the best prices.

FASHION IS DIGGING THE FLAPPER'S GRAVE

The days of the flapper are numbered. Fashion's grave-diggers are digging her grave. Order wreaths of roses and myrtle in memory of the original "her" who at least has plucked the past few years of our lives.

It is the long skirt, the modistes say, that has sounded her doom. Paris and New York have issued the decrees, and even in Toronto it has begun to take effect.

With the new fall gowns the flapper as a type will join in the attic trunks and chests of discarded fashions; the bustle of the girl of the 80's with her ostrich contours, front and rear; the Gibson girl of the 90's with her full-blown shirt-waist; forward thrust torso and receding hips; the tailor made girl of the same period; the debutante slouch; girl and the vamp girl, immediate predecessor of the flapper, with her kalsomined face and slinky walk.

One salesman, after a flapper had vainly asked the other day for a gown shorter than any of those shown to her, and had departed with her purchase in a mood which indicated that she thought the whole world was in conspiracy against her, remarked:

"She will shorten that gown herself or have it shortened, but a month from now she will regret it. She has got to come to the longer skirt. Fashion will not be denied."

"Skirts are being made, sold and worn longer than they have been for a year and by next fall will be two

and three inches from the ankles in average length.

"The flapper herself is now wearing capes whose fringe falls nearly to her ankles."

"Bobbed hair does not harmonize with gowns cut on Grecian lines and draped in fullness nearly to the ankles."

"Women who had their hair bobbed a year ago are now buying curls, switches, and transformations."

"Dress has invariably influenced social manners, custom and speech."

Women, in the mass, have never successfully resisted a change in fashions. That is why modistes know that the flapper is doomed.

Away back in 1910 visitors from this continent in Europe heard that teasing word for the first time. The general impression that the flapper and her type were entirely out of growths of the world war is entirely wrong. More ancient than that was her ancestry and, consequently, more and is her doom.

That first flapper, enquirers discovered, was a mere girl varying in age from fourteen to seventeen. She had not yet "come out" she rode in the side-car of a motorcycle, and because she had not reached the debutante stage of doing her hair on top of her head add wore it hanging down her back, braided or loose, so that it flapped in the wind. This was the origin of her name.

The girl was in type anything but radical or unusual. In speech, manners and dress she was modest, unassuming and refined, the personification of a well-bred, well-reared,

well-educated daughter of a family of means and solid position. She wore her skirts half way to her ankles. She was thoroughly conventional.

She was even retiring—this first flapper was. She had none of the assurance, none of the independence, none of the impudence, none of the defiance of social laws, none of the slang, none of the freedom with those of the opposite sex, none of the scorn for parental advice, none of the derision for respectability, none of the daring in dress, none of the imperviousness to criticism which have made the American flapper a by-word.

Here, then, was a fascinating name all ready coined and adhesive when the genuine flapper came as a phenomenon of the war. With women's entry as an active ally into the struggle against one-power world domination, she shortened her skirts and hair, the better to do her bit. Her short skirts flapped and her bobbed hair flapped and she came to be called a flapper. She shed the greater part of her femininity, but retained her womanhood. She went into post-war life with a chip on her shoulder. She took her flapperdom with her; her short skirt and her bobbed hair. She refused to surrender her war-conferred freedom.

It was the dress designers who in reality made the flapper, just as it is the dressmakers who have decreed her doom.

The war flapper became a leader, a standard bearer for girlhood and young womanhood. But among those who followed her example were many of the ignorant, the extremists and those who, just graduating from grammar or high school, had not been through her experiences. These mistook liberty for license. It was to the exaggerated extremists that the dress designers catered, forcing the more conservative to accept what style dictated or be hopelessly out of fashion.

Once supported by fashion, however, the most conservative flapper determined to have her day.

Thunderings from the pulpits of all sects and denominations, edicts of school boards, prohibitory rules of department stores, resolutions of self-constituted censors of public morals and parental warnings; failed to turn the flapper from her own definitive dress, manners and speech. She defied them all, opposition served only to spur her to further adventures in living her own life in her own way.

But now she is opposed to an irresistible force, the force of fashion. She may defy it; she is defying it; but it goes on the way it has been charted, oblivious of her threats, her tears, her efforts to circumvent it. She is getting out of date. All fashion is a manifestation of the herd

BLAIRMORE WOMAN DIES ON TRAIN

The death of Mrs. Frank Koback occurred on the train near Okotoks on Sunday morning. Mrs. Koback had been in hospital at Calgary for some time, suffering from tuberculosis. When it was found that nothing more could be done for her, her husband decided to remove her back to Blairmore. She could not stand the trip, and passed away when the train was however, and passed away when the train was approaching Okotoks.

The remains were brought to Blairmore by Monday's local and interment took place on Wednesday.

A used car is a pleasure to the man who sells it.

We don't know all the cuss words, but are learning these hot days.

Never turn up your nose at people. Remember the law of gravity.

The bigger the auto a family has, the longer they are at a party.

Grounds for divorce are usually battle grounds.

The return of the prodigal long skirt sure kills the fatted calf.

Mrs. J. Sargent, of Etzikom, formerly of Blairmore, is visiting her sister here, Mrs. W. Howe, senior.

In Berlin police are wearing steel shirts. Wonder how the laundries get the buttons off.

Necessity may be the mother of invention; but this doesn't explain patent leather hair.

Henry C. Hanke, for 17 years Henepin county treasurer, was sentenced to from one to ten years in the state penitentiary Wednesday at Minneapolis, when he pleaded guilty to embezzling \$268,000 in county funds.

Sixty per cent of the hotels operating in Hamilton before prohibition have gone to the wall and the rest are not paying, it was asserted by hotelmen on Tuesday before the hotel commission probing conditions in Ontario. Local option and 5 percent beer were the only solution they said.

Instinct. The herd has started to follow the new styles, just as it aped the flapper. She will follow the herd.

Is it not in reason, knowing something of what she is at heart and something of what history and human experience have taught us of the psychology of clothes, to make a further prophecy? With her longer gown the erstwhile flapper, under whatever name may be coined to fit her as a new and distinctive type, will still retain her fearlessness, her engaging frankness, her faith and pride in herself. She will still breathe the spirit of undying youth and joy of living for itself.

You Must Tell 'Em To Sell 'Em

On your shelves, in your stock room or warehouse, are the goods you have for sale. In the homes all around are the folks for whom these goods were produced — The Buyers.

You have the goods, they have the money. The happy solution and the logical one is to advertise. Tell 'em.

Advertising today is the greatest force in modern business progress. Its powers can be quickly, efficiently, economically applied to your business.

A WORD TO THE WISE

The advertisements you see in our columns are the invitations to you of responsible, progressive business men.

Studebaker

AN ENTIRE TRAINLOAD
of Studebaker Cars
Shipped From Canada to Great Britain

On June 27, one entire trainload of Studebaker automobiles was shipped from the Studebaker factories at Walkerville, Ontario, to the port of Montreal, where it was trans-shipped to Great Britain.

All over the world Studebaker popularity is manifest. From the Studebaker factories at Walkerville, cars are daily shipped to many parts of the world. Canadian workmen are helping to make this a "Studebaker Year" around the world, just as Canadian appreciation is making it a "Studebaker Year" in Canada.

Widespread recognition of the superior value and quality of Studebaker cars has developed an unusual popularity for Studebaker products.

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED
Walkerville, Ontario

CROWS' NEST PASS MOTORS
Agents and Distributors Crows' Nest Pass District, Blairmore

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
DETROIT, MICH.
June 28, 1922.

To Whom It May Concern:

Two full trainloads of automobiles, comprising for convenience special train Studebaker automobiles for export to Great Britain from the factory of the Studebaker Corp. of Canada, Limited, at Walkerville, Ontario, to the Port of Montreal on June 27, 1922.

G. C. COHLAN
D.F.A.

and proved safe by millions for
 dache Rheumatism
 ralgia Neuritis
 bago Pain, Pain
 s—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists

End Of Civil War In Ireland Is Now Believed To Be Near

Dublin.—The National forces have entered the city of Cork, according to an official announcement here. Patrick Street, the Victoria Hotel, the military barracks, and the newspaper offices are aflame following dynamite explosions, which blew up many buildings. The irregulars have evacuated the city.

The reconvening of the Dail Eireann, scheduled for August 12, was postponed until August 26. London.—"The end of the war in Ireland is in sight," states a general headquarters bulletin from the National Army. Irish troops recently landed near Cork says a despatch bearing a Cork date to the Evening News.

Americans are paying over \$1 a word to send messages from England to New York, taking a 15,000 mile route by way of London, the Cape Verde Islands and Buenos Aires, due to the tie-up in the trans-Atlantic cables held by Irish irregulars. Telegraphic communication between the United States and Great Britain continues to be gravely affected. Irish rebels continue to hold ten of the 27 cables in the trans-Atlantic service. There is little prospect of an early return to normal service. In the meantime, press associations and newspaper correspondents are limited to a small fraction of their usual service.

Manitoba Farmer Cabinet

Premier Bracken to be Minister of Education

Winnipeg.—Manitoba's Farmer Cabinet in succession to the Norris administration consists of the following: Prime Minister and Minister of Education—John Bracken.

Provincial Treasurer—F. M. Black.

Attorney-General—R. W. Craig.

K.C. member for Winnipeg.

Minister of Agriculture—Neil Cameron, member for Minnedosa.

Minister of Public Works—W. R. Gribb, member for Morris.

Provincial Secretary—D. L. McLeod, member for Arthur.

The Cabinet is reduced in number from seven to six, by the inclusion of the premier's duties of the portfolio of education. Mr. Bracken will also have telephones in his charge.

The immigration department will come under Mr. Cameron and matters concerning public health under Mr. McLeod.

Commends Empire Exhibit

Toronto.—Declaring that the remedy for Britain's post war ills lies in developing inter-imperial trade, Lord Morris, former Premier of Newfoundland, but now a resident of London, England, who is a visitor in Toronto, expressed the opinion that the British Empire Exhibition to be held in 1924 will be a powerful agent to that end.

Feel Earthquake Shock

St. John, N.B.—A despatch from Edmundston, N.B., says that a severe earthquake shock was felt there on Aug. 8. People were awakened from their sleep by the rocking of their homes, and a pile of lumber was overturned.

Should Work For Better Understanding Between English Speaking Nations

San Francisco.—Four men, prominent in the world's politics, addressing the California branch of the English Speaking Union in session here, commended the aims of the union in seeking to bring the English speaking nations of the world into closer harmony with a view toward the fostering of an international spirit of good will. The four speakers—William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States and former President; Lord Shaw, of Dunfermline, Member of the British House of Lords; George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States; and John W. Davis, former American Ambassador to Great Britain, are here for the convention of the American Bar Association.

Each of the speakers emphasized what was termed a need of fraternity among the English speaking nations. Speaking in a happy vein, Chief Justice Taft referred to his recent visit to England and the cordial welcome accorded him there.

After paying special tribute to

Number Of Prisoners Increasing

Alleged That About 80 Per Cent. of Inmates of Penitentiaries Are Foreigners

Winnipeg.—Brigadier-General W. S. Hughes, Superintendent of Penitentiaries, addressed the Union of Canadian Municipalities convention here on the Canadian system of penitentiaries and how the municipalities may assist them. The number of inmates in the Canadian institutions had more than doubled since 1914, he said, but he gave no explanation for this fact.

General Hughes strongly advocated the segregation of young "first timers" and youths who were sent to the penitentiaries from the "old timers" and "repeaters" and older offenders. The speaker suggested that the municipalities could help the work of reformation of penitentiary inmates by supplying employment, not only for inmates who left the penitentiaries, but also for those who still remained in those institutions, by giving orders for goods to the penitentiaries in the western provinces.

About 80 per cent. of the inmates of Canadian penitentiaries were of foreign origin, that is, not British subjects, General Hughes said. This applied particularly to the penitentiaries in the western provinces.

British Cruiser Aground

Crew of 800 Men of Flagship Raleigh, Are Rescued

St. Johns, Nfld.—The entire crew of the British cruiser Raleigh, which was aground on Point Amherst, in the Straits of Belle Isle, were landed safely, according to reports reaching here from the scene of the wreck. The 800 men are ashore on an uninhabited coast and will be taken to Halifax.

The Raleigh was the flagship of the North Atlantic and West Indies squadron. She was in Quebec a couple of weeks ago.

Admiral Sir William Pakenham was aboard the vessel, which had been cruising off the Labrador coast.

The Raleigh, a vessel of 9,950 tons was built during the war to hunt German raiders. The first of a new type of British cruiser, she was launched in September, 1919. She has 7.5 inch guns, much heavier than usually are placed on light cruisers.

The object was that she might be able to out-range any common raider the enemy might send out. She carried also anti-aircraft guns.

Five Million Surplus

Quebec.—The financial report of the province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, shows a surplus of ordinary revenue over expenditure of \$3,035,413.

To Bring British Coal

Toronto.—Within the next week or ten days, 9,000 tons of British anthracite coal, at least, will be on its way across the Atlantic in Canadian Government Merchant Marine ships.

Lord Shaw, the Chief Justice said he saw a "better day in store for the world."

"We of the English speaking nations have faith in each other," he continued. "We have hope for each other but we must have a spirit of fraternity if we are to insure the peace of the world. I believe that the English speaking nations of our world are steadily realizing that it will only be through wholehearted fraternity that we can hope to secure lasting peace. A common tongue is the heritage we already possess, and it is for us to cement our ideals through that common tongue."

Lord Shaw expressed a desire to see a wider understanding among English speaking peoples. "Mutual understanding is best cured by understanding," he declared. "When we stop troubling about our poorer qualities and find the best ones we will all understand. That is what England has tried to do in Ireland and it is succeeding so well that today I believe Ireland is on the crest of a wave that will send it on to splendid accomplishment."

Immigration Department Active

More Work Being Done Than Generally Known, Says R. J. C. Stead

Winnipeg.—Seldom, if ever, had the assistance of the Union of Canadian Municipalities been invoked more extensively, or exercised with greater success, than during the past year, according to the report submitted by A. D. Shibley, Secretary-Treasurer, at the convention here.

Reviewing the union's official activities during the year, Mr. Shibley mentioned the application of the Bell Telephone Company for increased rates, the problem created by the flow of immigration to the cities, where there was not work for all, and the reduction in the check-tax, for which he gave the union credit, involving a saving in municipal funds of hundreds of thousands annually.

The financial position of the union was said to be most satisfactory. Invitations for the 1923 convention have been received from Halifax, Windsor, Fort William, Regina and Edmonton.

Taking up the outgoing in defence of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, R. J. C. Stead, Director of Publicity for the department, declared that more was being done to bring immigrants to Canada than many Canadians appeared to believe.

"I have been asked," said Mr. Stead, "when the Government proposes to resume its immigration activities, and at the very moment that question was asked, advertisements were appearing in no less than four thousand newspapers in the United States."

Mr. Stead said there were many things about campaigns of this kind which could not be shouted from the housetops, but because department officials failed to shout, it must not be supposed that the department was inactive.

Bad Crop Weather In Britain

Need for More Sunshine Is Imperative To Save Harvest

London.—English crop reports continue to emphasize that more sunshine is imperative to save the harvest. What will be the total damage caused by the torrential rains recently, it is impossible at the moment to ascertain but if there had been no downpour and with more sunny weather for the remainder of the season, Great Britain's wheat crop this year would probably have proved exceptional.

Potato growers had good crops, but prices have fallen to a point below the cost of production, in consequence of heavy importations from Holland and Denmark.

League Wants Information

Has Sent Out Circular Inquiring Into Russian Situation

Geneva.—The League of Nations has issued a circular to members of the league requesting them to forward to the secretary all information they possess concerning the situation in Russia as regards agriculture, the movement of populations and conditions of life in towns and country districts. When the information is collected a committee of experts will be formed to study the document and establish the correlation between the situation in Russia and the reconstruction of Europe.

WESTERN EDITORS



Chester E. Moffat, Editor and Publisher of The Rocky Mountain House (Alta) Gazette; Editor and Proprietor of The Sylvan Lake (Alta) World.

Newspapers Win Prizes

Awards Made at Country Newspaper Competition Held in Winnipeg

Winnipeg.—Saskatchewan and Alberta were awarded the premier honors in the country newspaper competition held in connection with the annual short course and conference of publishers at the Agricultural College, according to the results announced. The North Battleford Optimist was first in the general newspaper contest, the Redfield Review, second, and the Peace River Record, third. The winner won the Lindy Cup.

The Sales Manager's Cup, for the newspaper giving the merchants of its community the best co-operation was won by the Peace River Record. The Melfort Moon was awarded the gold watch for the best local paper, the prize being donated by the Toronto Tea Foundry.

Thirty-five newspapers entered, twelve from Manitoba, seventeen from Saskatchewan and six from Alberta.

Ask For Air Board Probe

Editor of Bruno Leader Killed On Ground When Struck By Propeller

Regina.—T. H. Spence, secretary of the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Air Force Association, received a telegram from the Dominion Air Board, instructing him to arrange for a court of inquiry into the death of Joseph A. Tepe, who was killed August 4 at Bruno, Sask., by a whirling aeroplane propeller.

Mr. Tepe was the editor of the Bruno Leader. He was present at a flying demonstration being given by B. Clerewat. While the plane was on the ground M. Tepe was struck by the propeller and died a short time later.

Mr. Spence stated that definite plans for the carrying out of the order of the Air Board have not yet been made. The date of the probe has not been set, and it is not definitely known who will act on the court.

Swatow Death Toll 50,000

Pekin.—Deaths in the typhoon of August 2, at Swatow, a seaport 250 miles northeast of Hong Kong, now are estimated at 50,000, the United States consul at Swatow has reported to the American legation. The consul added that 100,000 were homeless and relief was needed urgently.



THE CANADIAN WAY

Ask Federal Government To Assist Provinces In Caring For Indigents

U.S. Editors to Visit West

Victoria, B.C.—Editors of newspapers from the Dakotas and the adjacent States will tour Western Canada and British Columbia to spy out land for a big influx of American settlers from the crowded parts of the United States. The party will leave Winnipeg about August 17 and reach here about the end of the month. They are coming as the guests of the Department of Immigration and Colonization under Hon. Charles Stewart. The British Columbia Government will likely appoint a representative to see that the editors learn all the best of British Columbia.

Russian Rebels Sentenced

Three Women Are Among Those Condemned to Death

Moscow.—Fourteen of thirty-four Social Revolutionists, accused of high treason against the Soviet Government, have been sentenced to death by the Revolutionary tribunal. Among the condemned are several of those who turned informers. Three of the other defendants were acquitted and the remainder given prison sentences of from two to ten years.

Included in those under sentence of death are three women—Miss Eugene M. Ratiner, who was the party treasurer and who in defiance of the prosecution during the later stages of the trial was most pronounced; Helen Hanoua and Lydia Konopova, who in turning informers, declared she was chosen by the party to kill Premier Lenin.

States Ordering Coal From Wales

Over Million Tons Ordered and Demand Still Continues

Cardiff.—The American demand for coal in consequence of the miners' strike in the United States and Canada, continues unabated. Orders for an additional 600,000 tons have been received in the last few days, making a total of 1,500,000 tons for delivery in August and September.

There is a keen demand for anthracite, but, aside from the supply being limited, all the available hard coal is already booked and the American orders cannot be filled, although some of the applicants have expressed their willingness to pay seventy shillings a ton.

Every dollar spent in your home town is a boost for the community.

Allied Premiers Have Difficult Problem In Reparations Discussion

London.—M. Polncare and Mr. Lloyd George are apparently further apart on what is to be done with Germany than before they met and the conference of allied statesmen in danger of breaking up with France, British relations worse than they were and with no decision of moment on the reparations question. They may, however, agree to a short moratorium for Germany.

M. Polncare has indicated to Mr. Lloyd George things cannot go on as they are and that France may be compelled to take independent action.

Premier Tchuys of Belgium is French in bringing the British and French policies near together.

Mr. Lloyd George agreed to the French suggestion regarding the collection of twenty-six per cent of German exports at her frontiers, which would be paid into reparations funds. He also agreed to the suggestion for taking over the state forests and mines in German occupied territory.

The important point on which the two premiers were unable to agree was the establishment of a customs barrier along the Rhine providing for duties on everything going into and coming from the Ruhr region, the principal purpose being to tax the coal going into the rest of Germany and allied participation in German industrial concerns.

The British position, as expressed by Mr. Lloyd George to Premier Poincaré during the conference, is said to have been something like this:

Winnipeg—Problems of unemployment and old age pensions were dealt with at the Union of Canadian Municipalities in convention here.

Recommendations that the Federal Government assume full financial responsibility for unemployment and distress amongst ex-service men and Provincial and Federal Governments contribute one-third each to the relief of unemployment other than ex-soldiers were adopted following a lengthy discussion.

Many delegates declared the municipalities were not getting fair treatment from the Governments and the executive was instructed to urge the Federal Government to change the law, so as municipalities could collect from Provincial Government a share of the money expended in relief. Alderman Leane, of the city of Quebec, said the city had spent over \$150,000 for relief, of which \$40,000 should have been repaid by the provincial authorities and the Federal Government, but no settlement had yet been made.

The Federal Government, in a resolution sanctioned by the convention, is asked to introduce at the next session of Parliament an old age pension bill to provide for the aged indigent people residing in the Dominion.

New Zealand Wants Larger Naval Defence

Dominion Must Aid Imperial Parliament Says Premier Massey

London.—Discussing the naval defence question in the New Zealand Parliament, Premier Massey said a stage had been reached where something more must be done to aid the Imperial Government in providing a sufficient defence for the Empire, says a Reuter cable from Wellington.

The Dominion of New Zealand, said the Premier, was not doing enough and the matter would be treated in the budget and the whole question would be opened up. It had been left for New Zealand, he continued, to give the other states a lead in dealing with Empire defence.

Denmark Receives Naval Visit

Copenhagen.—A visit by Swedish war vessels to Flensburg which has been the centre of Danish and German naval antagonism, the Schleswig peninsula is bitterly resented by the Danish newspapers. Some newspapers say the visit is "unfriendly toward Denmark" and that it was "factious for Sweden to select Flensburg demonstrations of Sweden's everlasting friendship and loyalty toward Germany."

Germany is unable to pay; she is ruined, and an effort to squeeze large sums from her would merely add to her difficulties, without profiting the allies, and, besides, would delay the economic reconstruction of Europe. Germany, it was contended, must have leave to suspend payments without having hampering conditions imposed upon her.

The French viewpoint, briefly stated, is that Germany is still economically powerful and able to pay a great deal, but that, partly by design and partly by circumstance, she has assumed an appearance of weakness which in fact does not exist. The French propose to give Germany a brief moratorium to see if she is willing to promote reforms in her official finance and currency and apply productive measures which would yield the means to pay the reparations.

Mr. Lloyd George first suggested a moratorium until the end of 1922, but later modified this to the end of 1923. The belief of M. Polncare is that a moratorium to the end of September would suffice.

Mr. Lloyd George has expressed the opinion that a rupture in the entente was probable if not inevitable. He added that this was regrettable, both from the British and French viewpoints, but that Premier Poincaré's attitude left no option.

Sir Edward M. Greig, Mr. Lloyd George's private secretary, summoned the British newspapermen to the Prime Minister's residence in Downing Street and made a statement to this effect:

Local and General Items

For funeral services phone 212. Crown's Nest Pass Undertaking Co.

Watch for Mrs. Gibbeau's fall millinery announcement, to be out in a few days.

Five large trains, conveyed the Ringling-Barnum-Baileys, passed through Blaimore last night—in all about one hundred cars.

R. B. Angus, a director and former president of the Bank of Montreal, and a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is seriously ill at Montreal.

The Blaimore and Bellevue mine rescue and first aid teams will enter the competitions at Fernie on Labor Day, September the 4th.

The Female Liquor Exporters, Ltd., and the B. C. Export Co. both pleaded guilty to the charge of selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the government liquor act and were each assessed a fine of one thousand dollars and confiscation of about fifty cases of liquor.

Taking up the cudgel in defense of the department of immigration and colonization, Mr. R. J. C. Stead, director of publicity for the department, declares more was being done to bring immigrants to Canada than many Canadians appeared to believe.

The Lethbridge "Callies," champions of the senior league on the prairie, will sure find their match in the Bellevue stars on September the 4th. This game of football promises to be a real attraction and enthusiasts from all through The Pass will be there to witness it.

When Paul, the Apostle preached on Mars Hill, it was not the first time that the people, flocked to hear or to see some new thing. Nor is it the last. In a very real sense, new things, new experiences, new ideas make up life itself. Many people, as we know, find existence but a squirrel cage,—eternal movement and eternal sameness,—but only the unthinking. For any one with new thoughts or, rather, with new vision of old thoughts, life is one adventure after another.—Ex.

A programme of improvement of lines of the Canadian Pacific in the west was recently announced by Mr. D. C. Coleman, vice-president in charge of western lines. The largest item on the list is the relaying of one hundred-pound steel of the double track between Ignace and Kenora. A considerable number of bridges will be replaced with more permanent structures. With respect to work on the branch lines, it was announced that the existing gap on the Lethbridge-Weyburn will be closed.

Canadian Finance: Are you one of those who think there is no money in this country? If so, watch the crowds at the movies; see how easily money can be obtained by those who cater to the desires of the public. Last week a Winnipeg publication which operates a football competition distributed \$33,047 in prizes. This money represents the entrance fees paid by contestants—the majority of whom are not capitalists. Yes! There is still some money in the country.

Miss Hazel M. Brown, conservatory graduate, will re-open her class in piano instruction in Blaimore, and will take a limited number of pupils. For particulars and reservations, call at 40 State Street.

FOR SALE—Fifty boxes "309" shells, 20 lb box. Now selling at \$1.50 box, or \$30.00 takes the lot. Apply to M. Joyce, Blaimore.

A humbug seldom bites.

The chance of one finger print being exactly like another is one in sixty-four billion.

Owing to a car on the siding just west of Coleman being too close to the main line, Saturday's east-bound local received quite a scraping and some of the passengers more or less of a scare. We understand that Mr. L. H. Putnam, who was a passenger on the local, is still suffering from the shock he received.

The dance given at Hillcrest on Friday night last by the lady footballers was a howling success. The ladies feel like thanking all who attended and supported their efforts, especially the guy who rather than pay an admission fee of seventy-five cents, strained his optics peeping through a window.

Three writs in claims have been issued against the former Canadian cruiser Niobe, now lying in the harbor of Halifax awaiting delivery to the American firm that purchased the hull for junk. The craft has been seized by the sheriff, pending result of deliberations in the court.

Because of the great loss of life and property damage by fire during the past decade, the Dominion Government, by proclamation, is calling upon all Canadian citizens to exercise special care and to observe October 9th as fire prevention day. According to the proclamation, citizens will be required to inspect their dwellings and to remove all conditions likely to cause fire. The inspection is also to apply to factories, public buildings, warehouses, theatres, hospitals and other institutions.

Hillcrest Happenings

(By our own dear Felix)

Miss E. Fox left for Calgary on Friday evening, to receive medical attention for her eyes.

Mrs. W. E. Foster and her grand-daughter, Edna May, are at present enjoying a holiday in Calgary.

The tar and feathers are all ready for a certain party living less than one hundred miles from Hillcrest depot. The least the party can do to support sport in the right manner by purchasing a ticket.

Mrs. D. Howcroft and daughter Gladys left on Friday for Calgary, where Gladys will undergo treatment by an ear specialist. Word has since been received, stating that the operation was successful.

Field glasses were used by a certain firebox residing in Hillcrest on the night of the lady footballers' dance. He couldn't afford seventy-five cents to pay his way. Let's pass the hat around and make a collection for him.

The dance given by the ladies of the football teams in the Union hall on Friday night was a complete success in every way. This will enable the ladies to commence in earnest next season with a complete new outfit of uniforms, etc., and a little balance in hand. The music on Friday night was supplied by the Veterans' orchestra.

The annual picnic of the Union Church Sunday school will be held on Wednesday afternoon next, August the 23rd, at the athletic grounds. Everybody will be welcome and it is hoped that a large crowd will attend. Last year's picnic was a huge success and it is the intention of those in charge of this year's, to make it even better.

BOARD OF TRADE

All interested in the formation of a Board of Trade are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Opera House, on Friday night at 8.

CAMP AT LEE LAKE

On July 31st, sixty-three boys gathered at Lee Lake to see what the C.S.E.T. program could do for them in one week. We do not suppose as much enthusiasm ever gathered in that place before, and there was nothing to stop its expression, but everything to accelerate it. There were eight helpers, including Mr. Forgie, the Boys' Work Board Secretary of Alberta, who showed that he had a complete understanding of boy life by his wise direction. It was a Boy's Camp, however, and the boys were made to feel their responsibility for its success.

How was this done? First of all the boys were organized into "tribes" of eight each, and these met and elected their own "chief." Then in a very impressive ceremony around the opening camp fire each "brave" pledged his allegiance to his "chief," and the chief pledged the allegiance of himself and tribe to the "Grand Chief" and the life of the camp. They were not allowed to forget this pledge, but it was not made obnoxious to them.

The element of competition was kept alive, and kept friendly all through the camp and points were awarded, not to the individuals, but to the tribe. If a boy was late for "setting up exercises" in the morning, or for meals, he lost marks for his tribe. If he did well in the athletic events or in the group games he made marks for the tribe. If his place in the tent was untidy he lost marks for the tribe. It was always the tribe, no more was said to the boy than that he had let his tribe down, and the tribe spirit died the rest.

The day's program was decided on by the chiefs and big-chiefs and usually it was as follows: Rise at 7:00 a.m. Setting up exercises 7:05, then swim. Breakfast at 8:00. Bible study 9:00. Group games and athletic events for C.S.E.T. badges, then a swim and dinner. The afternoon varied as the chiefs decided. Wednesday was visitors' day and the boys demonstrated what camp sports were like. Every evening there was a camp fire, when songs were sung, challenges made and accepted, and stunts pulled off, all making points for the tribe. The day was finished with a few hymns and a practical talk, then bed at 10:00 p.m.

When the boys went home on August 7th, we are sure it was with the desire to let the camp spirit remain dominant in their lives, and thus advertise next year's camp, for there were repeated avowals that they were coming back.

Even before the boys pulled out, the girls began to assemble, and although the numbers were not so great—there being twenty-nine girls—Miss Story, the Girls' Work Board Secretary, took charge of an enthusiastic group. The organization and pledge of allegiance was very similar to the boys, as it aimed at achieving the same result, and the general program was the same, but not quite so strenuous. There are no badges given for athletic events in the C.G.I.T. program, so these were absent, except on Wednesday afternoon, when a field day was put on for the entertainment of the visitors.

No write-up of the camps would be complete without reference to Rev. W. T. Young, who, as business manager, worked untiringly for their success, and "Big Chief Noodle" the cook, whose genial smile and good cooking satisfied a deep-felt need.

This is the day of the boys and girls and it is in the interests of all parents to look into the C.S.E.T. and C.G.I.T. programs. If there is anything better than this for the young people, we want it. If there is nothing better, (and lots of us feel this to be so) then it is our bounden duty

Calgary-Macleod Day Trains Will Be Cancelled

Notice of the cancellation of passenger trains Nos. 540 and 541 between Macleod and Calgary has been posted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. These trains run for the last time on Saturday, August 19.

Trains Nos. 540 and 541 run between Macleod and Calgary and are continuations of the trains of the same numbers running from Cardston to Macleod. They also connect with the local train which runs from Crow's Nest to Macleod.

Last spring, before the change for the summer timetable was made, intimation was given by the company of its desire to remove those two trains. The matter was carried to the board of railway commissioners, but when the board met at Calgary the Canadian Pacific did not press the application. Now, however, the company has again made representations to the board to have the trains cancelled, and public notice of the cancellation has been given out.

It is expected that there will be a very strenuous objection taken by the towns between Calgary and Macleod to this action by the company, for, with harvesting of a splendid crop just starting, there will be a very considerable increase in traffic all along the line.

No reason is given by the company for its action.

The trains will continue to run from Macleod to Cardston, and from Crow's Nest to Macleod and return on the same schedules as at present.

In an effort to prevent the flooding of the coal mines in Nova Scotia, James Murdock minister of labor, has requested the assistance of John L. Lewis, head of the miners. He urged Lewis to wire the officials in Nova Scotia asking them not to permit the mines to be flooded.

Wealth is a burden in Russia. It takes a ton of rubles to buy a stick of candy.

Howard Stutchbury, coal trade commissioner for Alberta has been authorized by Premier Greenfield to make a thorough investigation and to secure all available data on the nascent use of potato by-products with the object in view of assisting the potato growers of Alberta in finding some means of disposing of a profit of their second grade and cull potatoes. While there is a good demand for all of the first class potatoes grown in the province, the potato growers feel that the success of the industry depends entirely upon finding an outlet for the lower grades.

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To lend our hearty support to them, and see that everything possible is done to continue these camps year by year and make them a success.

The thanks of all who were there is due, and is heartily given, to Mr. and Mrs. Parker for the use of the grounds.—Con.

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Try the samples the man leaves at your door and leave your order here for a few packages. Our stock of Cereals is always fresh.

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